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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS,
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WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The United States government has purchased 225 acres of land situated immediately south of the government lands at West Point, N. Y., extending to the river on the east and to Cranston's hotel on the south. The price paid was $149,500. The military post will be extended.

William Bell, assistant surveyor of the postoffice department of England, is in this country examining our postal system. He expresses surprise that the railway companies here carry the inspectors and mail clerks free. In England all postal employes have to pay their fare and are reimbursed by the department.

It will be encouraging to American authors to learn that the fortune of the late Professor Loomis of Yale college was derived from the royalties on his books. The sarcastic inquiry, "Who reads an American book?" went out of date a long time ago. It is evident that plenty of people buy American books, when the books are of the kind the public want.

Edward Atkinson, that indefatigable statistician, has figured out that about 20 per cent. of the cost of all the food we eat is lost through our ignorance of how to cook it. The Washington *Star* thinks it might be a good idea to calculate next how much of the nutritive virtue of our food is worse than lost through failure to eat it properly.

One of the features of military drill in the Russian army is the training of soldiers to swim in battalions, at the same time using their weapons. At the recent annual military maneuvers in the presence of the czar, a fine exhibition of proficiency was given in this direction. A large force of infantry swam across a wide lake in full marching order, with the help of fascines, made of reeds and rushes, or of inflated sheepskins. At the same time they kept up a lively fire on the boats of a supposed enemy who were disputing their passage.

The confirmation of the general belief that Mr. Stanley and Emin Pasha both are now acting in behalf of the British East African Company is at last at hand, and explains many movements of the two explorers which at one time seemed inexplicable. Mr. Stanley, says the Chicago *Herald*, may now put himself on record as having carved out two great empires in Africa, for the success of the new East African country in its gigantic acquirement of territory is almost entirely due to him. He has also concluded the foundations of his own material fortune, for British East African stock is going to par.

The effort which humane friends of the railroad employes are making just now to procure the substitution of automatic devices for the awkward hand-brake and link-and-pin coupling on cars deserves universal popular support. The full meaning of the movement is not realized till we consider such statements as are made by ex-Railroad Commissioner Collin of Iowa, showing that in his State alone 352 men were killed and injured last year through the use of the old-fashioned apparatus. In a period of ten years there were 2426 such casualties, an average of nearly 243 in a year; and the rate, of course is continually on the increase, proportioned to the growth of railroad traffic. Taking the mileage of Iowa as a standard and preserving the same ratio of accidents, it is estimated that there must be not less than 6000 men killed or maimed every year by the obstinacy of their employers in resisting the march of progress in their branch of industry. That means nearly twenty victims every day. It is a shameful showing, and the Washington *Star* declares that public opinion ought to make itself felt in behalf of a multitude of hard and faithful workers, who are nearly powerless to make their own voices heard.

The anti-Chinese excitement on the Hawaiian islands, the San Francisco *Chronicle* regards as the natural result of a policy which is sure in the end to force the natives to the wall. For years coolies were allowed to come into the islands without a check, until now there is one Chinese to every two natives. A conservative estimate puts the Chinese at 18,000, while the native Hawaiians only number 40 000. Recently a restriction act was passed, but it had not been so well enforced as our old act in this country which is equivalent to saying that any Chinese could gain admission to the island. Then as the Chinese continued to swarm in and to displace the natives from all the trades and petty avocations which had formerly been given up to them, an amendment to the constitution was proposed to limit the occupations in which Chinese could engage and to fix a term to their stay on the islands. This amendment was indefinitely postponed by the last legislature. Now the islands are overrun with Chinese, many of whom will not work and anti-coolie agitation has been begun again. The only way out of the dilemma seems to be to enforce the restriction act and to make the vagrant Chinese do honest work. In this way the government may avoid the danger of harsh and unjust legislation.

Discovery.

WHEN the world's first great westward voyager
Sailed out in faith to this new continent,
Whither he felt all his life-currents stir,
Though knowing not unto what place he went,
One day, no land in sight, his grating keel
Reported shoals; the unconscious vessel slid
Across, nor heard the grinding sands reveal
The secret of the coast beyond them hid.
He drifted past, though waif of leaf and bird,
Floating and fluttering after, bade him stay;
Vague invitations everywhere he heard:
By hope's own dazzling glamour led astray,
He landed on an island's rim, nor guessed
How nearly he had won his larger quest.

Alas! the dumb, inscrutable human sea
That will not tell us of the shores we seek!
Its jealous waves, in moaning mockery,
But just returned from pressing a blue cheek
Against fresh roses blown for us, unseen,
In our own realm, that never will be ours,
Though through the starry dusk all night we lean,
And, unaware, breathe balsam from the flowers,
And feel its soft mists wrapping us around,
And hear far, wave-tossed voices whispering
From some dim bourne beyond the horizon's bound—
Heart's kindred starving for the love we bring;
As we for theirs—an unreaped harvest-field:
Our treasure just within our reach—concealed!

And yet, Columbus, this New World is thine!
Thy claim was in thy forward-reaching soul,
An inner, prescient right; thou didst divine
Wonders that the veiled hemisphere should unroll
At last, from out the blue blank of the sea:
And whatsoever foot might tread this shore,
Clear was thy title of discovery,
Whose thought outsailed thy ships so long before,
That which we recognize and seek is ours:
Approaching, unperceived, related souls
Stir irresistibly our noblest powers;
Us toward our own the tide of being rolls:
And shall it not be joy, the voyage done,
To know the continent and island one?

—*Lucy Larcom in Harper's.*

MARCHHARE'S WILL.

If there hadn't been a touch of—well, to put it mildly—a touch of eccentricity about old John Marchhare, he would have hardly made such a will.

Several years before the vessel in which he was returning from the West Indies went down at sea, with nearly all on board, John Marchhare was picked up by one of the boats, and clinging to a little girl—a mere child—whose life he had saved, while her relatives and all who knew her were among the lost.

From the little stranger thus thrown upon his care he did not turn away. She was too young to give any account of her parents or family; and all subsequent efforts to discover her kindred or whence she came proved fruitless, John Marchhare adopted her and took her to his home and heart.

Having neither wife nor child, he felt free to do as he would with his handsome fortune; and it pleased him that it should go to his adopted daughter— "provided," so ran his will, "that if my said adopted daughter should marry during the lifetime of my brother, Edward Marchhare, whom I hereby constitute her guardian, without the approval of my said brother, then the foregoing bequests and devises shall become void, and my whole estate shall go to my said brother."

This was an eccentric will; but, we have already said John Marchhare was an eccentric man. It is easy to see that it was left to Alice Marchhare, as she was called, the threefold choice of accepting a husband of her guardian's selection, of remaining single during his lifetime, or of forfeiting her fortune. That it was thus made the interest of Edward Marchhare to oppose any match that might be offered to Alice was a point that probably did not occur to the testator, or, more likely still, he knew his brother better than to suspect that sordid motives would ever sway him in fulfilling a trust committed to his conscience.

Alice had barely reached womanhood when her benefactor died; but when it was known how John Marchhare's will read and the power it gave his brother, suitors swarmed around about the young lady and her guardian, and it is hard to tell to which they were the most obsequious.

George Preston had not waited for the publication of John Marchhare's will as the signal for falling in love with Alice, as several others had done, in spite of her beauty. The truth is, he had been in that state as far back as he could remember. And Alice, we may as well let the reader know, had always liked George.

But when George Preston asked Mr. Edward Marchhare's permission to tender his hand to Alice, the old gentleman shook his head.

'Have you a home to offer her?' he asked? "or means to support her?" he added, before George, in his confusion, could find an answer.

"Perhaps," he continued, giving the young man no time to recover himself—"perhaps you think Alice's fortune sufficient for both. Now, whether she shall have one or not"——

"Is a question I have never stopped to ask," broke in George, indignantly. "Whether she shall have a fortune or not," said Mr. Marchhare, disregarding the interruption, "depends on her not marrying in my lifetime in opposition to my wishes: and I shall certainly never wish to see her wedded to a man willing to be dependent for a living on the bounty of his wife."

"You much mistake me," cried George, with flushed face, "if you rank me in that class. I have strength and energy"——

"But as yet they are untried," said Alice's guardian, without waiting for him to finish. "I am willing to put you to the test, however. Return in three years the possessor of $5000 saved from you own earnings, and if Alice then consents to hear your offer I shall not oppose it."

George's face brightened. A much severer ordeal would not have daunted him. And when he took leave of Alice, though there was no formal plighting of troth between them, he had no misgiving lest the end of three years should not find her faithfully waiting his return.

* * * * * * *

The allotted time had nearly gone by before George, after many struggles and hardships, had succeeded in laying up the sum which entitled him to appear and claim of Marchhare the fulfillment of his promise.

At a railway station, the last stopping-place on his journey home, he went into the refreshment room for supper. He had not half finished the scanty repast when the sound of the bell, and the summons of the porters, caused a general commotion and rush for the train. George caught up his overcoat, and followed the rest.

On reaching his destination he was about to draw on his overcoat preparatory to leaving the carriage, when for the first time he discovered that the garment he had brought from the supper-room was not his own. It was similar in color and material, but the attempt to put it on at once revealed the difference. He was thunderstruck at the discovery. In a secret pocket of his own coat was the banknote which had cost him three years of anxious toil, and which represented so many precious hopes.

He wildly ran among the dispersing passengers, looking sharply at every man he met, as though expecting to find upon him the object of his search. But all in vain; it was nowhere to be seen.

With a vague purpose of advertising everywhere, and telegraphing in all directions, he was hurrying rapidly along, when whom should he meet but Mr. Marchhare!

George's first greeting was to blurt out his loss.

"I am very sorry," said the old gentleman, gravely; "but you know my conditions; and with respect to their fulfillment, it seems you are just where you started."

"Give me but another chance!" cried George. "I can earn double as much in the same time. I will work night and day to do it!"

"Your time is up to-day," said Mr. Marchhare; "and I have promised my old friend, Wells, in the event of your failure, that his son Lawrence may pay his addresses to Alice to-morrow. The young man, though well enough, is something of a fop, and I doubt if Alice will listen to his suit. Still, my word is passed. Ah, here he comes! Shall I introduce you?"

"Stwop thief! stwop thief!" shouted a flashy-looking youth, rushing forward and seizing George by the collar.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed George, dashing aside the hand so rudely laid upon him.

"What's the matter, Lawrence?" asked Mr. Marchhare, astonished at the proceeding.

"Mattah! mattah enough, I should say! Why, that's the fellah that stowle my cwoat! There it is now on his arm."

"Come, come!" interposed Mr. Marchhare; "mistakes will happen sometimes."

"Mistwake!" sneered Lawrence Wells. "A vewy likely mistwake, seeing mine's twice the best cwoat, and his is more than a yeah behind the fwashion. I'm almost ashwamed to be seen in it; I am, upon my swoul. But I'll have satisfaction. I'll cawll the police!

After a quick glance at the young man's apparel, George flung aside the coat on his arm, and, placing a hand on each of the dandy's shoulders, got him out of the one he had on, in a manner more expeditious than gentle. Hastily examining the secret pocket, George found his money safe; and Lawrence Wells was convinced, under all the circumstances, that there had, indeed, been a mistake. Mr. Marchhare took him aside, and explained that his call on Alice must be postponed for the present. We need scarcely add that it never took place.

The Fate of the Pins.

"Where do the pins all go?" asks a contemporary. Well, some go into clothes, some go on the street, some go into paper, and many of them occupy chairs in our schools and colleges.—*Bazar.*

When a mustard plaster sets up in business it generally has the drawing room all to itself.

Strange Wills.

Often quoted is the remarkable will of Solomon Sanborn of Medford, Mass., who died about fifteen years ago. Sanborn was a great patriot, and specially gloried in the part Massachusetts took in the Revolutionary struggle. In his will he left his body to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Professor Agassiz, not, however, without imposing some of the most unheard of provisions and conditions. His skeleton he desired prepared in the most artistic manner known to the profession, and placed with the many others in the anatomical department of Harvard College. While preliminary preparations were being made in carrying out this extraordinary request, he desired the surgeons to be very careful with the skin so that it could be tanned in pieces of sufficient size to make a pair of drumheads. Upon one of these drumheads the "Declaration of Independence" was to be written and upon the other Pope's "Universal Prayer." Fitted in its proper wooden frame this ghastly relic was to be presented to a local drummer, whom the testator designates a "distinguished friend," upon condition that he would promise to carry it to the foot of Bunker Hill monument on each succeeding anniversary of the battle, at sunrise, and beat upon it the invigorating strains of "Yankee Doodle."

The skeleton of Jeremy Bentham in the Hospital Museum, London, is there at the request of its owner, who made a special provision in his will to have it presented to the curators of the hospital, who, upon accepting the gift, were to have the skeleton mounted and put in the Presidential chair at each meeting of the Hospital Directors.

Dr. Wagner, an American, is up to or even ahead of the English precedent in the dismemberment idea. During his life his relatives had given him but little thought. When it came time for him to die—he had a little money, about $1,000—his brothers became very kind. After his death, when the will was read, the following remarkable clause was disclosed:

"To my brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, I bequeath my left arm and hand; to George Washington, my second brother, my right arm and hand; to my other relatives my legs, nose and ears. My money, $4,000 cash, now in the B—— Bank, I bequeath to the physicians and surgeons who carry out my request by dismembering my body and giving to each of my relatives the portion allotted to him or her."—*St. Louis Republic.*

They Saw the Point.

The American Indians are noted for their almost solemn gravity in the presence of strangers. The Caribs of Venezuela are described as being equally grim and sedate. Mr. Spence succeeded on one occasion in breaking their reserve. He says that once they actually saw the point to a joke:

"A brave and his squaw brought some firewood to my camp, and as they wanted to get twice its value, the purchase was declined. They were greatly enraged, and after loud maledictions deliberately burned it. Some days after, they appeared again, this time with a bundle of hay for sale. To convince them of the error of their ways, about half of its value was offered. On their declining this abatement, I took a match from my pocket, and suggested that they should make a bonfire of the hay also. A roar of laughter burst from the pair as the fun penetrated their hard heads. It was with difficulty they were induced to take any payment at all for the hay.

A Remedy for Insomnia.

The abuse of the eye is the crime of the age. I am prepared to demonstrate that at least nine-tenths of the prevailing sleeplessness, of which we hear so much, is due to nervousness directly traceable to the optic nerve. We are wearing our eyes out over books and desks and types, and the effect shows itself not only in the appearance of the organ itself, but in its retroactive effect on nerve and brain. I have discovered a remedy for sleeplessness, and for the reason I have never known it to fail I am fortified in my opinion that the whole trouble arises from the overstrain of the eyes. Take a soft cloth—say a piece of napped towel—and fold in it two small pieces of ice at a distance apart to exactly cover the eyes when the cloth is laid across them. Then lie down, adjust the cloth with the ice over the closed eyes and you will be asleep in a very short while.—*St. Louis Republic.*

Water Filtering.

Various patterns of filters are in use, very few of which are of any value whatever. They act only as a strainer to remove the coarser impurities, but have no effect upon the microscopic bacteria, or matters held in solution, which are the most dangerous. A flannel bag is exactly as good filter as these expensive devices, and possesses the additional advantages of being easily cleaned or renewed. The most effective filters are those in which a disk of porous stone or earthenware form the filtering material; but it is best to make sure of the original supply of water, rather than to attempt to purify it by any such uncertain methods.—*Science News.*

OLD FURNITURE.

Antiqueties Produced From Brand-New Materials.

Ancient Chairs, Clocks, Etc., Turned Out to Order.

The rage for having furniture of the antique pattern has grown wonderfully during the last few years. Antique oak dining suits, bedroom suits and hall furniture seems to be the most popular, but anything of an antique character now sells very rapidly. Many purchasers who are furnishing their houses really believe that they are buying furniture which some old time Puritan has used. In this they are greatly mistaken. Antique articles are manufactured every day in the different warehouses.

A furniture dealer recently talked with a New York *Mail and Express* reporter on this subject. He said: "A few years ago agents used to be sent all through the rural parts of New England to pick up superannuated furniture of every kind—such as was found astray in farm houses, village attics, county hotels and elsewhere, having been handed down from generation to generation in the families of long-resident natives. The latter were usually willing enough to part with the treasures, which were only valuable in the eyes of people of æsthetic tastes, and the dealer paid a mere song for the articles and reaped a big profit. But now the supply obtained in this way has been practically exhausted. Now it is the fashion for rich people to have in their houses one or two apartments in the old colonial style, with floor and walls of dark oak, massive rafters, huge fireplace, mahogany furniture and an occasional spinning-wheel. There are not nearly enough of these precious relics to go around, so it is a blessing that provision is made for reproducing them indefinitely at comparatively cheap rates."

"How are these articles manufactured?" was asked.

"The most approved method of giving a floor or wall the look of old age is to scrub it at intervals with gallons of ale. This produces a fine effect. Mahogany is generally used for the manufacture of antique pieces of furniture. In its natural state it is no darker than black walnut, and to make it of the proper hue staining must be resorted to. If oak is wanted, it is rubbed with common shoe blacking, and the usual wax finish put on afterward. This is warranted to add fifty years to the apparent history of a bureau or desk in one hour. For the inside work of said desk or bureau pine is employed, and this is given the requisite look of antiquity by repeatedly firing a shotgun loaded with nothing but powder, and plenty of it, into the drawers and around them until the surfaces exposed are sufficiently discolored and all full of those curious indentations which ordinarily signify age. Another process is to wash the drawers, etc., with a coarse sponge dipped in powerful acid, which eats the wood here and there and effects the same result."

"But how about the brass fittings?"

"These are manufactured in all the ancient designs that were ever used. In order to make them look dull and old, the molds in which the brass is cast are rubbed and chipped somewhat, and in them a little guapowder is placed and fired with a match. This occasions a discoloration, which seems to betoken the action of time's gnawing teeth, and the same is warranted to last until the merchandise is sold, though not much longer.

"A special branch of the work has to do with clocks of the ancient upright pattern, which are copied in every detail from the really old ones. Even the metal faces, with their curious numerals, are imitated, and the works of modern pattern are permitted to lie in a dusty corner and oxide comfortably, while the framework is in process of construction. There is nothing, the makers say, in the line of back-number furniture that cannot be reproduced at a few days' notice from brand new materials, and yet so like the old that no ordinary person could possibly tell the difference."

Wedding Superstitions.

As long as there are fair women and brave men there will continue to be weddings and as long as weddings are the fashion there will still be plenty of persons on hand to suggest to a young bride just what she should do to avoid bad luck, and also what she must not do for the same reason. People who are ordinarily sensible about most things let all their superstitious notions creep into their ideas regarding the preparations for a wedding, and these whims are made the subject of discussion at as early a stage in the proceedings as when the young lady is considering what she prefers for an engagement ring.

She is told to avoid opals, as no one ever was known to have any happiness who owned one of them. In spite of this however, dealers say that there is always a demand for rings set with this beautiful stone. Pearls, the superstitious say, are even worse, but eventually the little circle is purchased and the time for the wedding is discussed. Then more complications arise, as certain days are unfavorable and some months are to be shunned. May is said to be an especially unlucky month—why, no one can tell but many a rhyme could be quoted to show that this notion has prevailed for many centuries. August is also looked upon as a disastrous time in which to wed, and those who marry in Lent, will "live to repent," according to very old authority.

Misfortune is sure to follow the bride who has a speck of green in her costume. She must never array herself in all her pretty robes until dressing for the ceremony. She must never read the marriage service quite through and she must not stand before the mirror one second after she is ready, no matter how pleasing the reflection of the happy face and graceful gown. The one who speaks first on entering the church will rule the house, so the wise ones say, and in throwing the numerous articles of foot-wear after the departing couple, any of the guests may run after them, and the one who succeeds in picking one up will be married next. On her return from her wedding journey the bride must be careful not to step on the threshold of her home, but must be lifted across by her husband. If all these rules are followed carefully, and great care is taken before becoming engaged that the object of her admiration has a name which begins with another letter than her own, there does not seem to be any reason why everything should not prosper with a bride unless the old saying may possibly have much of the truth in it, which says the reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making nets instead of cages.—*New York Star.*

Houses Used as Fuel.

The people of Central and Northern Iowa will long remember the horrible winter of 1872–73, when there was such dire suffering among them from the unprecedented cold. I was in that country then, and I have a very vivid recollection of the rigors of that season. I was living at the town of Adel, Dallas County. The country is railroaded now, and it will never be possible for such scenes to be witnessed there again. Those days there were no railroads, passenger transportation being by stage. During the winter the cold was so severe that quite a number of stage drivers were frozen to death. In Adel there was a famine of fuel, and it became a serious question what the people would do. After all the coal and wood was gone resort was had to corn in the car, which cost seven cents a bushel. It looked sinful to me to see such a valuable food product blazing in the fires, but there was no help for it. Coon River, whence wood was usually brought to Adel, was forty miles away, and the trip was out of the question in the prevailing temperature. Pretty soon, however, another difficulty arose. The corn was gone. Then in their extremity the people began burning their houses. This was done by lot. For instance, my next neighbor and I drew lots to see whose house should be burned. He lost, and so we dismantled his house for fuel, while he and his family moved into my house with me. If I had lost the rule would have worked the other way. I don't want any more Iowa weather. Missouri is good enough and amply cold for me.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Air as a Cure for Dyspepsia.

Some dyspeptics have found out by experience that a change of air from town to country or sea, or from a hot, relaxing climate to a colder one, will drive away their distressing symptoms in a few days. Bad air or air that, though not bad for the robust is very far from purity, can not make the blood pure like good air; it can not get rid of the waste tissues of the body so completely as they should be got rid of; it does not stimulate and brace up the spirits; it does not promote sleep. On the other hand, in order that digestion may be comfortable and perfect, there must be a sufficient quantity of effective gastric juice secreted after every meal. But this requires pure blood and a nervous system in sound working order.

By far the best thing for many dyspeptics to do is to seek an immediate change of air. It is often said of drugs, or rather it used to be often said of them, that they "acted like charms." Very few drugs, indeed, have anything of the "charm" about them. But a pure, clear, bracing atmosphere makes such a change in the blood and nervous system in a few hours that it almost deserves to be spoken of as a "charm."—*Hospital.*

A Musical Mouse.

A singing mouse has domesticated itself in a hardware store at Barnesville, Ohio, and is attracting a great deal of attention. The little fellow is a remarkably talented songster, and his thrills and warblings would rival those of a canary, while he also possesses much of the imitative genius of the mocking-bird, in that he often breaks out in the full, round notes of many of our song-birds. The rodent prodigy of song keeps up an almost constant warbling or thrilling, and is having a large number of people to hear him, who wonder at his strange and wonderful accomplishments.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Manufacture of Bogus Gems.

"What do you estimate to be the value of this solitaire?" asked a stylishly garbed gentleman as he leaned over the diamond counter in a jewelry establishment.

"That is a perfect beauty," exclaimed the expert behind the counter after carefully scrutinizing it through a critical magnifying glass. "There's no paste there—not a bit," with a smile.

"But you want to know its exact value? Well, just wait a moment," and he disappeared with the ring.

In a few moments the diamond man returned. His eye had lost its sparkle of professional delight, and he wore a weary air as he laid the ring down on the counter with the remark: "It's worth $50 or $60 I should judge; nothing more."

The ring's proprietor gave a great gasp, and his eyes shot fire. "Fifty or sixty dollars!" he cried. "Why, my dear sir, that ring was purchased but a month ago, and it cost in the neighborhood of $1200."

"The man who sold that ring was a clever trickster, and his patron was prettily duped," said the jeweller, as he related the story to a reporter afterward. "Yet the task of illuminating dull diamonds is so simple that it is a wonder these frauds don't multiply. A fine camel's hair brush and a delicate sort of paint, made of the shavings of an indelible pencil dissolved in water, do the business. When the gum has dried off its improvement is marvelous, and may deceive the very elect. It will be a long time before the paint wears away, and nothing less than contact with alcohol will bring to light the stone's true shabbiness.

"The gentlemen who make their living by painting diamonds never attempt to illuminate paste. For one reason that the paint has a less striking effect if so used, and for another, detection is apt to follow more speedily than in the case of real gems. A yellowish diamond of mean quality, however, will brighten up beautifully under an expert's brush. These diamond brushers have little dealings with reputable jewelers. They are afraid of them, as well they may be.

"It has become a favorite trick among this class of crooks to palm off their spurious goods on pawnbrokers, and at times they have succeeded in inveigling from an unwary money-lender an amount equal to three or four times the actual value of the diamond that they put in pawn. But generally they run a great risk of capture. There is no class of men extant more shrewd than these pawnbrokers.—*Philadelphia Rural.*

The Man in the Moon.

Most persons are under the impression that this familiar expression refers only to the faint appearance of a face which the moon presents when full. But those better acquainted with folk-lore are aware that the object referred to under the name of the Man in the Moon is a dusky resemblance to a human figure which appears on the western side of the luminary when eight days old. The figure is something like that of a man in the act of climbing, and carrying a thorn-bush upon his back. There is a detached object before him which looks something like a dog. Among various nations it is a popular notion that this figure is the man referred to in the book of Numbers as having been detected by the children of Israel in the wilderness in the act of gathering sticks on the Sabbath-day, and whom the Lord directed to be stoned to death without the camp. Our poets make clear to us how old is this notion. When moonshine is to be represented in Pyramus and Thisbe (Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"). Quince gives due directions as follows: "One must come in with a bush of thorns and a lantern, and say he comes in to disfigure, or to present, the person of moonshine." This order is realized: "All I have to say," concludes the performer of this part, "is to tell you that the lantern is the moon; I the man in the moon; this thorn-bush my thorn-bush; and this dog my dog!" Chaucer thus adverts to the Man in the Moon:

On her brest a chorle painted ful even,
Bearing a bush of thorns on his backe,
Which for his theft might clime so ner the heaven.

Dante, in his "Inferno," makes a reference to the Man in the Moon, but calls him Cain, a variation from the popular English idea.—*Lippincott.*

A Farm Worked by 250 Lunatics.

The whole of the work on the Islip farm, Long Island, is done by the 250 insane patients who live there. Many of them are excellent laborers, skilful and steady, as Dr. MacDonald, who has had charge of the work there during the past summer, can testify. The farm, which was formerly poor land, is in a fine state of cultivation, highly productive and pleasant to behold. It is greatly admired by the level-headed farmers of Long Island who take a look at it.—*New York Sun.*

No Health There.

Mrs. DeFashion—"So you were at Health Springs during the summer. How did you like it?"

Mrs. DeStyle—"Well, the place is pretty enough, but I didn't think much of the water. It didn't taste bad at all.

Hands.

Two dimpled hands
Outstretched in glee,
As pink and as white
As shells of the sea!
Oh, softly caress them
And well, for I wish
That such tiny hands
Were made to kiss!

Two slender hands
All dazzling with gems—
As soft and as white
As lilies on their stems,
O, lovingly clasp them
And kiss—for I ween
That such dainty hands
Thou never hast seen.

Two toil-worn hands
On a pitiless task
So hard and so brown—
Tired hands now at rest!
O, reverently fold them,
For she's gone to stay
Where the weary old hands
Are at rest for aye.

—*Augusta Wall in Atlanta Constitution.*

HUMOROUS.

The path of duty—Through the custom house.

Speaking about "cotton bagging" is it at the knees.

The world may owe you a living, but no bad debt agency will undertake to collect it for you.

She—And will you always love me? All the live-long day? He—Yes-s-s, I think so. You'll give me a chance to step for meals, I suppose?

Editor—"I cannot think and use the type-writer at the same time." Rival Editor—"Then you find the type-writer no better than the pen."

Mrs. Smithington—Oh! Mr. Tibkin, you are always so kind in coming to see me off. Little Tibkin—Not at all; it is always such a pleasure.

"Healthy in our town? I should think so! We have had only one funeral for ten years, and that was the doctor, who literally starved to death."

Johnkin—I hear you belong to an accident insurance society? Tomkin—Yes, I joined over six months ago, and deuce take it, I haven't got hurt yet.

The man who tries to study out a knitting work pattern in the household magazine knows about how a woman feels when she is trying to understand a printed base ball score.

There are no less than 857 different terms in the English language which express the state of being in love, and the great prize authoress of the glowing society novel utilizes them all.

The average number of hairs upon the human head is only 120,000. The American wife will please bear this in mind when taking a large, generous handful from the head of paterfamilias. There is a limit to all good things.

"Take her, my son, and be happy," said the fond father, with a paternal smile. "Oh, yes, I'll take her," said the overjoyed, but philosophical young man, "and I've no doubt," he added with a sigh, "that we shall be happy—for a while."

The World's Queerest Restaurant.

Not far from the Rue St. Denis, says a Paris letter to the *Times-Democrat*, is a restaurant that has few counterparts. It is the cheapest place in Paris, and that means in the world. I once had the honor to entertain a Whyo King, since hanged, in one of the chief Chatham street (New York) eating houses. The Whyo had what he called a "corkin' good feed," and the bill, I think, was 14 cents. But the Paris restaurant is much cheaper. It enjoys the title of "Au Hasard de la Fourchette." In it a huge cauldron hangs over a fire. It is filled with all sorts and conditions of eatables. The customer pays three cents to the burly gentleman who is in charge. He receives in return a huge long-handled fork. This he plunges into the pot once—no more. I did not try my luck, but I found it interesting to watch those who did. It was a peculiar game of chance, and those who played it showed more interest in it than you can see on the faces of the gamblers at Monaco. Sometimes a lucky one would bring up a chicken wing or a substantial chunk of meat, and thereon his face would light. But more often the fork would come up laden with only a potato or some insignificant article. However, that made no difference. The player had to be satisfied with his winnings, or he would travel to the street with more velocity than comfort. Altogether the "Fork Hazard" is a queer place and is worth seeing.

Consumption of Iron and Steel.

It is an interesting fact, to which Mr. Edward Atkinson calls attention, that while the population of the United States during the past ten years has averaged about 4 per cent of the estimated population of the globe, the consumption of iron and steel in this country has averaged 30 per cent of the world's consumption, and now exceeds 40 per cent. The consumption of iron steadily increases, notwithstanding the enormous reduction in its way for railway purposes. Both iron and steel are being used more and more widely every day in buildings, bridges and other structural work; and while the American product for 1889 will exceed that of Great Britain, it is not large enough to supply the home demand.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FARMING AS A PROFESSION

Too little attention has been paid to the fact that agriculture is a profession, requiring as much skill and preparation to secure the best results as civil engineering or the professions of law or medicine. It has been erroneously supposed that anybody could become a farmer. An impression has existed that the culture of the soil is degrading, and that it affords no chance for an ambitious young man to gain an honorable position among his fellows. It is only too true that many who till the land are unskilled, and thus unfitted for their work. This, however, is no reflection upon the work itself. The hundreds of worn out farms that can be found in every State calls loudly for bright young men, well equipped mentally, morally and physically, young men who have a love for life in the open air, and a keen interest in nature. These farms have been run down by a lack of skill in cultivation.

No other calling can afford more advantages or comforts than farming. Yet, as a class, farmers are over worked, poorly fed (or, more correctly, improperly fed, since their tables contain an abundance but too commonly of food that does not nourish), poorly paid, and frequently isolated from the world.

All this is unnecessary, and largely the result of ignorance. What would be thought of a man who should go into court to conduct a case who had never looked into a law book? Or, how would a man be regarded who should undertake a surgical operation when entirely ignorant of anatomy? What but failure can be expected when a man enters upon any business without full preparation and knowledge of the subject? There are thousands of boys who will enter upon this work. They may gain from it pleasure, profit and the honor which comes to skilled workmen in any profession. In the first place a farmer needs to be educated as thoroughly as men in other professions. "The race is to the strong," not only in body, but in mind, and mind has far more to do with successful farming than muscle. There are differences of opinion as to the several courses of study that one proposing agriculture should best follow. But for those who wish to excel in their calling, a thorough course in a well equipped agricultural college furnishes, undoubtedly, the best preparation. We are glad to know that there are many successful and prosperous farmers to be found throughout the land who have never entered the gates of a college of any kind, yet with every succeeding year it becomes more evident that the broader the educational foundation the better chance there is for signal success in any vocation where mind is powerful over matter.

TO MAKE HOME HAPPY.

Nature is industrious in adorning her dominions; and man, to whom this beauty is addressed, should feel and obey the lesson. Let him, too, be industrious in adorning his domain—in making his home, the dwelling of his wife and children, not only convenient and comfortable, but pleasant. Let him, as far as circumstances will admit, be industrious in surrounding it with pleasant objects—in decorating is, within and without, with things that tend to make it agreeable and attractive. Let industry make home the abode of neatness and order, a place which brings satisfaction to every inmate, and which, in absence, draws back the heart by the associations of comfort and content. Let this be done, and this sacred spot will become more surely, the scene of cheerfulness and peace. Ye parents who would have your children happy, be industrious to bring them up in the midst of a pleasant, a cheerful and happy home.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The result of the several State elections held on the 5th inst, are not an unusual thing for an "off year." The Democrats, though jubilating, really have no substantial grounds for hope as to the future. The Republicans can confidently expect victories in the future. Our party has not only learned to expect occasional off year reverses, but what is of much more importance, it has learned to profit by the lessons they impart. Our friends, the enemy, should have learned long ago that their occasional off-year successes are a delusion as relates to National politics. They have had many lessons of this kind since 1860. Time and again their hopes have been raised by successes in local campaigns only to be dashed to the dust in the next general election. It will be so again.

Montana is in the Union by the proclamation of the President, and will be represented in both Houses of Congress by Republicans. Montana cheers us in the contemplation of one or two little backsets.

THE ELIZABETH CITY FAIR

At 11 o'clock A. M. on the 5th inst. promptly according to arrangement, a procession formed in front of the Albemarle House, consisting of the Marshals, the officers of the Fair and a goodly crowd of citizens, and accompanied by the Band with soul-stirring music, marched to the grounds, where the President formally open the Fair in the following speech:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—On this auspicious fourth anniversary of the opening of the Elizabeth City Fair I greet and welcome you. In the name of its officers managers and stockholders I thank you for your presence and cooperation and we hope to compensate you by an exhibit larger and more attractive than ever before by new features in our exhibition, by a social reunion more gratifying and more comprehensive than ever before, and by a list of premiums larger and more liberal and for a greater variety of exhibits than ever before, in its history. The managers of this Fair have devoted to it their best and most earnest thought and they invite the friendly criticism and suggestion of all persons to correct any and all things which may be incorrect in its general management or its details. It does not claim to be perfect or exempt from the common lot of humanity, but it claims to be honest in its purpose to be useful to this community and to our glorious old Albemarle country and it claims to have done some good in its four years of existence. Look at and judge for yourselves. From humble beginnings four years and more ago it was ushered into life by the Agricultural and Commercial association of Elizabeth City. Its primary object was to develop the agricultural interests, the production interest that is at the foundation of all our prosperity. Its secondary object was to develop our trade and commercial interests, to bring our people together in a common brotherhood, with common interests, hopes and aspirations and to inspire them with pride in their homes and heritage and with the feeling of a common destiny. What has it done to the accomplishment of this purpose. We appeal to its history for the proof. These buildings, these grounds, all these improvements bear witness that it yet lives and these hopeful faces around us show plainly that it has a future. What has it done? It has done much. It has made the people of this section, from Currituck to Gates and the trans-sound counties, known to one another as they have never been known before, it has shown to our people the possibilities of this section, it has taught the farmers the great benefit of cooperation and united councils and thereby has been a leader to their now powerful Alliance, it has kept its head above the billows of debt, it has made healthy progress, it has brought into life by its example the Park Fair and the Edenton Fair, both healthy and promising youths that it wishes well, and it has declared some dividends, which however was an incident, not an object of the Institution. And now we invite you all to join us in making the 12 City Fair, the oldest Lying Fair in this part of North Carolina, more potent for good than it has yet been, join us in bringing in your exhibits of agricultural and other products of our farms and forests and streams, of our factories and workshops, our commercial emporium and our industries of every kind. Bring them, bring them now, bring them to-day to-morrow and every day during this fourth annual Elizabeth City Fair. The Fair is now open and may we all have a pleasant and profitable time.

The regular programme then began with the "Spelling Match" which excited much interest. It was conducted by Mr. John P. Overman, who assembled his class of ten girls and ten boys on the Grand Stand, permitting them to choose positions. The words were given out as arranged and all but seven had been spelled out when the word "Ruefel" brought down the rest in one fell swoop. So the $4 premium was awarded to them in equal parts, their names being Ada Melick, Virginia Banks, Lucy Bell, Sam Lamb, Gaston Bell, Jason Moody, Geo. Jordan.

Then came the Running Race, which, after a spirited contest, resulted as follows: "Minnie" entered by Q. T. Forbes, 1st; "Grant," by E. G. Morrisette, 2d; and "Gold Dust," by W. T. White, 3d. The judges were T. B. Boushal, Walter Gilbert and George D. Pool.

In the Trotting Race for horses owned in the District six months and without a record under three minutes, "Tom Skinner," entered by R. B. Flora won the 1st; "Perquimans," by T. S. White, the 2d, and "Humming Bird," by J. A. Cartwright, 3d. Judges P. G. Morrisette, C. M. Ferebee and James H. Morrow.

On Wednesday at 10:30 o'clock A. M. the Band, Marshalls and Knights of the Tournament, followed by Chairman E F. Aydlett Esq. with Col. L. D. Starke, the President and Vice President and a long line of citizens, proceeded to the grounds where, after appropriate preliminary ceremonies, Col. Starke delivered an appropriate charge to the Knights, twelve in number, after which the contest began for the rings. Frank Trafton won the 1st prize; C. B. Scott the 2d, E. A. Parmelee the 3rd and Abner Aydlett the 4th. The judges were M. H. White, L. F. Wright and James H. Morrow.

Then came the Farmers race which resulted as follows: "Bob," entered by R. B. Flora, won the 1st money; "Elizabeth City Girl," by Charles B. Scott, 2d, and "Tom," by T. S. White 3rd. Judges M. H. White, C. H. Robinson and M. B. Hughes.

This was followed by the 2.35 race which was exciting, the trotting being fine. The result was: "Sarah B," entered by J. H. Morrow 1st; "Selam Exile," by W. A. Coke, 2d; and "Norfolk Girl," by M. H. White 3rd. Judges, J. B. Flora, T. G. Skinner and P. G. Morrisette.

On Thursday the greater part of the forenoon was taken up in viewing the stock, exhibits in the Hall and other exercises. Then the parade of stock took place, and it was the largest and best ever introduced at any of our Fairs. This over, the interesting ceremony of "Crowning the Queen" took place in front of the Grand Stand. The successful Knight Mr. Frank Trafton had chosen Miss Bessie Ferebee, a fair damsel of his native county, Camden, as the favored one, and, after music, the Royal party marched to the platform where, after a happily conceived and gracefully delivered address by E. F. Lamb esq. the crown was placed upon the lady's head. It was a decided success.

Next on the programme was the Mule race, which excited a good deal of amusement. There were three entries, and M. B. Gregory won the 1st money; W. M. Blount the 2d, and M. L. Davis the 3rd. The judges were J. D. Weymouth, B. F. Bray and John Upton.

Then came the open to all race for the $250 purse, and the race was a good one. The winning horses were "Big Jim," entered by J. H. Morrow 1st; "Sarah B," by J. Dozier, 2d; and "Lula Wilkes," by Hannah & Kelly, 3d. Judges, M. H. White, J. E. C. Bell and G. D. B Pritchard.

On Friday, the forenoon was occupied by the judges settling the awards of premiums. There were two races—running and trotting. In the former there were five entries, "Architect," by J. W. Halstend jr.; "Cleveland," by M. H. White; "Bob" by R. B. Flora; "Humming Bird," by T. S. White, and "Lilly," by A. A. Perry. Architect won 1st money Cleveland 2d and Bob 3d. The judges were T. S. Berry, B. F. Bray and H. G. Ferebee.

In the Trotting race "Tom Skinner," entered by R. B. Flora, won 1st money; "Mattie," by M. H. White, 2d, and "Philip," by T. C. Sanderlin, 3d. Judges, P. G. Morrisette, P. H. Morgan and W. T. Love.

EXHIBITION HALL.

Never before did the Hall appear so grand, attractive and pretty. Several of the lady Superintendents had devoted a day in specially decorating it and the transformation was wonderful. And never was the Hall so filled with exhibits. It contained over 1100 articles, representing the industries, the artistic skill and handiwork of our people and section. To enumerate and do justice to them all would fill a couple of pages of the CAROLINIAN. Upon entering the southeast end the elegant exhibit of fancy groceries by Robinson & Co., first attracted attention. It could not, in tasteful arrangement, well be excelled. So, too did the splendid exhibit of family cakes, crackers, etc, by J. B. Lowry, look specially nice. At the north end of the Hall Frank M. Cook jr., had a splendid display, and the exhibit of watches and jewelry by Louis Selig was grand. The northwest part was devoted to hardware, etc. The stoves, flour, butter, cheese, etc., shown by Ehringhaus Bros. & Co., drew crowds and were much admired. Here, too, Robinson & Co. had a good display of cook and parlor stoves, and so did Sharber & White and Sawyer & Glover make creditable and attractive displays. Two handsome Secretaries, the workmanship of Joe P. Kramer, were admired by all. They were really beautiful. A log cabin, made by Theo. Ralf, a Elizabeth City boy, now an enterprising citizen of Edenton, comprising 90 different kinds of wood, was viewed and specially admired by everybody. Commissioner Robinson has requested that it be sent to his department at Raleigh, a distinction it worthily merits. The agricultural display was larger and better than ever before. The fine display of agricultural implements, by the Hampton Manufacturing Co. attracted the attention of farmers generally. Sawyer & Glover also had implements on exhibition. Fowler & Co., had fine samples of netting twine, cotton yarn, etc.

The stock display was unusually fine, including horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Among the exhibitors were R. B. Flora, Miles Whitehurst, B. F. Bray, J. A. Lane, T. F. Baxter, W. T. White, C. M. Ferebee, Dr. W. J. Lumsden, D. D. Overman, L. C. Reif, S. B. Bartlett, G. S. Beel, C. W. Grandy and Walter Brothers.

THE LADIES DEPARTMENT.

The Fancy Work department was filled to overflowing. Some beautiful specimens of drawn work, knit and crochet trimmings in endless varieties, fine thread lace, knit articles, white spread elaborately executed in outline, silk quilts, pillow shams in various styles, banners and numerous other articles deserve special mention, but even though the names of the exhibitors were known this would be impossible in our limited space, so a description of a few excellent specimens about which information was kindly given by the lady Superintendents must suffice.

One of the Superintendents said the prettiest article at the Fair was a knit collar by Miss Hattie Crawford; another gave preference to a beautiful painted table cover by Mrs. Louis Selig, and one preferred the painted scarf by Miss Ellen Albertson. A pair of tissue paper parasols by Miss Mary Sterling were much admired; a doll pincushion by Mrs. R. F. Overman pleased the little folks; a glass cross by Miss Cora Gard pleased all; the toilet set by Miss Laboyteaux deserved the premium it received; an umbrella case by Mrs. Robinson was just the thing; a screen by Mrs. J. P. Overman was very pretty; lambrequins by Miss Lela Sanderlin were, like all her needlework, exquisite. Among the old things about which a great deal of interest was centered the following articles were noticed: A turreen 150 years old; a pitcher and two drinking cups 150 years old; a plate 100 years old; a book containing "the first Sermon preached in New England," and the oldest extant in America, entitled, "Self-Love by Robert Cushman" by Mrs. C. C. Pool; case of old time fancy work; case garments 25 years old, and an old silhouette of a little girl taken before the days of daguerreotypes or photographs, by Mrs. R. F. Overman; several old time painted bottles by Mrs. E. G. Thompson; two beautiful hand-worked handkerchiefs 40 years old by Mrs. S. C. Grice; a quilt made in 1842 exhibited by Mrs G. B. Thompson; one made 75 years ago by the mother of Mrs. C. B Brothers; and a rag doll with an authentic history of 150 years. Among the rare and curious articles first came the clock by Mr. F. H. Nicholson containing a music box, an elaborate and beautiful piece of carving; a cane from Robinson Crusoe's iron wood brought from Samoa; Bur oaks from Texas; shells from the West Indies; coquin rock from St Augustine, Florida; star fish from the West Indies; soapstone rock from Western North Carolina; green marble from Maryland and a marble block from Capitol building at Washington.

The display of dried grasses was exceedingly fine. In cut flowers & boquets were exhibited, 4 of which were particularly fine and each represented the flowers of which the exhibitor is the most successful grower. Mrs. Frank Cook sr's bouquet consisted of her lovely roses and tuberoses, Mr. J P. Overman's was made mostly of his extensive collection of geraniums, Mrs. C. H. Robinson's was composed entirely of chrysanthemuns, very bright and strong, and the one brought from Edenton by Mrs. Hathaway contained some of the most curious chrysanthemuns grown, forty varieties of this favorite autumn flower being displayed in it.

The fruit department was well filled. Many thought the fullest and finest display was made by Miss Eula Whitehurst. The other extensive exhibitors were Mrs. D. S. Kramer, Mrs. G. B. Thompson, Mrs. J. D Weymouth, Mrs. C. E. Kramer, Mrs. W. E. Wood, Mrs C H. Robinson, Mrs. J. P. Overman, Mrs. T. P. Wilcox and Mrs. F. M. Cook.

The display of bread was very fine, of cakes small but good, butter excellent.

Severe cold weather is reported in Iowa. Republicans have had a very cold day, indeed, out there

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When the Fifty-first Congress meets, on the first Monday in December, it will be the first time in six years that the Executive and both Houses of Congress are in political accord.

Superintendent Porter has infused a portion of his own enthusiasm in regard to the Census among the employes of his office. Three young lady clerks in the Census Bureau were married in one day recently.

General Benjamin F Butler is soon to enter upon the work of writing reminescences of his life. If Ben can be induced to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, his reminescences will furnish some mighty interesting reading both to civilians and the military.

Very much of human misery and distress is caused by sickness. The true method is to prevent sickness, which can be safely and cheaply accomplished by the use of Laxador. Price only 25c.

A word to young mothers—Do not dose your darlings with every old grandmother's receipt, (no disrespect) but use that invaluable preventive of children's diseases—Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life

It was just an ordinary scrap of writing paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better she continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggists, Ft. Smith, Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery free at A. Wadsworth's drug store.

LADIES

Needing a tonic, or children that want building up, should take

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

It is pleasant to take, cures Malaria, Indigestion, and Biliousness. All dealers keep it.

"The Century Magazine" in 1890—Joseph Jefferson's Autobiography—Novels by Frank R. Stockton, Amelia E. Barr and others—A Capital Programme.

During 1890 the CENTURY Magazine (whose recent successes have included the famous "War Papers" the Lincoln History and George Kennan's series on "Siberia and the Exile System") will publish the long looked for Autobiography of Joseph Jefferson, whose "Rip van Winkle" has made his name a household word. No more interesting record of a life upon the stage could be laid before the public. Mr. Jefferson is the fourth in a generation of actors, and with his children and grand children, there are six generations of actors among the Jeffersons. His story of the early days of the American stage, when, as a boy, traveling in his father's company, they would settle down for a season in a Western town, playing in their own extemporized theater—the particulars of the creation of his famous "Rip van Winkle," how he acted "Ticket-of-Leave Man" before an audience of that class in Australia, etc—all this, enriched with illustrations and portraits of contemporary actors and actresses, and with anecdotes will form one of the most delightful serials The Century has ever printed.

Amelia E. Parr, Frank R. Stockton, Mark Twain, H. H. Boyesen and many other well-known writers will furnish the fiction for the new volume, which is to be unusually strong, including several novels, illustrated novelettes and short stories. "The Women of the French Salons" are to be described in a brilliant series of illusted papers. The important discoveries made with the great Lick Telescope at San Francisco (the largest telescope in the world) and the latest explorations relating to prehistoric America (including the famous Serpent mound of Ohio) are to be chronicled in The Century

Prof. George P. Fisher of Yale University is to write a series on "The Nature and Method of Revelation," which will attract every Bible student. Bishop Potter of New York will be one of several prominent writers who are to contribute a series of "Present-day Papers" on living topics, and there will be art papers timely article etc, and the choicest pictures that the greatest artists and engravers can produce.

Every bookseller, postmaster and subscription agent takes subscriptions to the Century ($4 00 a year), or remittance may be made directly to the publishers. THE CENTURY Co.; of New York, Begin new subscriptions with November (the first issue of the volume) and get Mark Twain's story, "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," in that number.

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels! Sold at druggists

25 A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons PRICE 25 CTS. For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE

I offer the following property at private sale: A large two-story dwelling house, with 5 good rooms, with good cook room, and dairy attached, with a neat yard and good garden, barn, stables and buggy house; also a new store house, two wells of water and one acre of land.

This property is situated in the village of Nixonton, in Pasquotank county, N. C., on a broad navigable sheet of water and only six miles from Albemarle Sound. There is an Academy and postoffice in the village and three churches near. A good opening for a Doctor or Merchant, or both. Price $800 : $300 in cash and balance in one and two years.

W. A. PRICE.

Nixonton, N. C., Sept. 18, '89.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of a judgement of the Superior Court of Dare County, at Spring term, 1889, I shall, on Tuesday, November 5th, at Manteo, Dare county, offer for sale the farm on Roanoke Island on which Jos. W. Etheridge formerly lived, adjoining the lands of B F. Meekins, Willington Ward and others, containing 175 acres more or less.

Also at the same time and place the Fishery at Little Haul Over on Croatan Sound, formerly occupied and fished by J W. Etheridge.

Two hundred dollars in cash will be required on the farm. The remainder at one and two years credit on note with interest from date, the title retained until the purchase money is paid in full.

J. W. ALBERTSON,

September 18, 1889 Trustee.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

☞A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER.
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

IT'S TIME

You began to think of your Fall Trading Friend, and when you think of that, you can think of

Moses Weisel's Stock,

which offers everything in the choice of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats etc., that can delight the eye or please the heart of the buyer,

MOSES WEISEL'S QUOTATIONS

Are the lowest that can be made on all kinds of goods, the lowest prices are promised to every buyer, and I will see that the promise holds good. If you are wise

YOU WON'T LOSE A MINUTE,

But hustle right off and get the pick of the new Goods that are offered at

MOSES WEISEL'S,

Corner Main & Water sts, Elizabeth City

1890.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

A new Shakespeare—the Shakespeare of Edwin A. Abbey—will be presented in Harper's Magazine for 1890, with comments by Andrew Lang. Harper's Magazine has also made special arrangements with Alphonse Daudet, the greatest of living French novelists, for the exclusive publication, in serial form, of a humorous story, to be entitled "The Colonists of Tarascon: the last Adventures of the Famous Tartarin." The story will be translated by Henry James, and illustrated by Rossi and Myrbach.

W. D. Howells will contribute a novelette in three parts, and Lafcadio Hearn a novelette in two parts, entitled "Youma," handsomely illustrated.

In illustrated papers, touching subjects of current interest, and in its short stories, poems and timely articles, the Magazine will maintain its well-known standard.

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HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00

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Bound Volumes of Harper's Magazine for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of $3 00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail post-paid.

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And Dealers in Fish,

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Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash

On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South we are able to handle North Caroina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in his market.

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a portrait of Mr. Garrison, of Salem, Ohio. He writes: "Was at work on a farm for $20 a month; I now have an agency for E. C. Allen & Co.'s albums and publications and often make $20 a day." (Signed) W. H. GARRISON.

A $20 A Day Man!

William Kline, Harrisburg, Pa., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me over $25." W. J. Kilmore, Bangor, Me., writes, "I take an order for your album at almost every house I call. My profit to-day on one book was $20 for a single day's work. Others are doing quite as well. Agents not slow to give extracts from their letters. Every one who takes hold of this great business piles up grand profits. Shall we start YOU in this business, reader? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many. We will start you if you don't delay until another gets ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold fast. ☞Read—On account of a forced manufacturer's sale 125,000 ten dollar Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Bound in Royal Crimson Silk Velvet, Plush, Carved Boards, Gilt Trimmed and the largest in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown, every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with rapidity never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. You, reader, can do as well as any one. Full information and terms Free, to those who write for same, with particulars and terms for our Family Bibles, Books and Periodicals. After you know all, should you conclude to go no further, why no harm is done. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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Cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Nervousness, and General Debility. Physicians recommend it. All dealers sell it. Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

Dress Goods and Clothing!

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way. A full line of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASSIMERES SUITINGS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

STORE ON WATER STREET, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

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WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER

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FRESH FISH.

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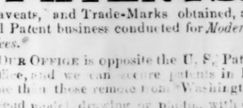

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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,

A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address

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THE ONLY ABSOLUTELY INDELIBLE INK

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MARKING DONE WITH THIS INK IS EQUALLY UNCHANGEABLE.

CAN NOT BE REMOVED WITHOUT DESTROYING THE FABRIC. NO HOT IRON OR SUNLIGHT REQUIRED. CAN BE USED WITH STAMP OR PEN.

RETAIL PRICE, 25c.

ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF

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40 Colors SOLD BY DRUGGISTS

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—MADE FROM FLOWERS IN THE—

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DOUSSAN'S

Sweet South

In 1 oz. Sprinkler-Top Bottles,

EACH 65 CENTS.

ALSO OUR EXTRA FINE SPECIALTIES.

LYS DES INCAS! SPRING MIST!
LUNEAS! NEVADA!
IMPERIAL PINK!
ROUSSEL ROSE
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All 50 cents per bottle. PICCIOLA!

The most delicate and most lasting odors made. Our trade-mark patented on every label.

"Delicate as a cobweb, lasting as the hills."

☞If your druggist don't keep them send amount to us and we will forward prepaid.

DOUSSAN FRENCH PERFUMERY CO.
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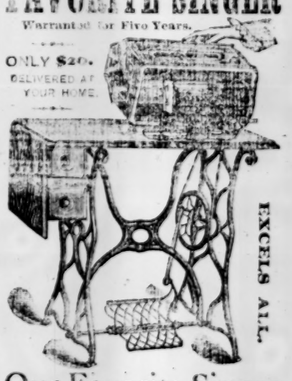

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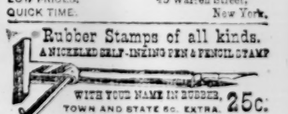

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Agents make money fast; send stamp for terms.

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It beats them all. No book like it. Everybody wants it. 200 illustrations. Humorous, Pathetic, Fascinating. Hundreds of dollars to hustlers. Old and young buy; also thousands of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. One agent has ordered over 700 books. Another made $83 in 4 days, another took 15 orders in 30 min. in G. A. R. Post. Choose territory at once. 24 attractive illustrations free with circulars and terms. Write to

N. G. Hamilton & Co., Publishers,
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893 Sewing-Machine FREE

To at once establish in each locality where we have not one, we will send FREE to one person in each locality, the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show them to what we send, to those who may call at your home, and after 3 months all shall become your own property. The grand machine is made after the Singer patents, family fitting, and we have run out, before patents run out in order to sell for $893, with the attachments, and now sells for $850. Best, strongest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Plain, brief instructions given. Those who write to us at once can secure free the best sewing-machine in the world, and the finest line of works of high art ever shown together in America. TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it IN NEW YORK.

A REMOVAL!

I have lately moved my entire stock from my old store on Fearing Street, head of Water Street, to the

Robinson Building

on east side Water St., formerly occupied by Sam Sherrick as a boot and shoe store, where I shall continue to carry

A Larger Stock

Of Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., &c.,

than any House in Town, and expect to offer them

VERY LOW

FOR

SPOT CASH

I intend to continue to be

The Leader Of Low Prices in

THIS CITY.

I think my old friends will remember me in the future as they have in the past, as I shall always do my very best to give them

Honest Goods

For

HONEST MONEY.

H. WEISEL,

WATER STREET

ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1889.

☞ How the Fair was enjoyed!

☞ Next year it will be better still.

☞ Hyde Superior Court this week.

☞ Hon. E. A. White has been appointed Custodian of the Government Building at Raleigh.

☞ The exhibits of penmanship by John D. Sykes, excited numerous favorite comments. They were certainly very neat and pretty.

☞ Mrs. J. W. Sawyer, of Camden, had a very pretty home made carpet at the Fair, and many thought it should have taken the premium,

☞ We had many pleasant calls during last week. Being so entirely engaged in special duty, we were'nt able to extend the courtesies we desired.

☞ This week's CAROLINIAN is largely devoted to the Fair to the exclusion of much other matter. Hereafter the usual variety of editorials and locals will appear.

☞ Said a visitor the other day on passing through the Main Building, "I have visited a number of Fairs this fall but truth compels me to say this one is the best of all."

☞ The Edenton Band came to the Fair on Thursday, and fine looking boys they are. They rendered some charming music. They were the special guests of our Band.

☞ Dr. Jos. J. Baxter, a very prominent citizen of Currituck died on Wednesday morning last. As the funeral took place on Thursday it kept a large number from the Fair.

☞ It is a rare thing to see a corn stalk kept in preservation for many years, and yet Mr. George H. Wood, of Woodville, placed one on exhibition raised by his father near Parksville in 1859.

☞ The brick and drain tile exhibited at the Fair by George S. Oldfield of Norfolk, were examined by hundreds. The CAROLINIAN will have something to say on the subject in future issues.

☞ As "rueful" was the word that brought down the last seven at the spelling match, they are now known as the "Rueful Band." Well, since they have divided the purse, they don't look so *rueful* after all?

☞ The Fair Managers feel especially indebted to the ladies for the interest they manifested in the Fair. They worked hard and never were their special departments so grandly filled. A special vote of thanks appears ih another column.

☞ The picture gallery at the Fair was the cynosure of many eyes. It was magnificent, superb. Especially did the portraits of the distinguished and venerated dead attract attention, hundreds lingering long in gazing at them. Among the portraits were Johnson Pettigrew, John Pool, W A Harney, Abner H Grandy, W G Cook, John H Zeigler, D D Ferebee, J Gatling, R H Leigh, Edmond Perkins, Wm Underwood, J C Ehringhaus, R C Jenkins, James C Johnson, Francis Nixon, Wm Shannon, Walter F Pool, George D Pool, B J Shannonhouse, Joseph H Pool, Gen. J C B Ehringhaus, Col. H M Shaw, George W Brooks, George W Charles and Theodosia Burr.

☞ Well, the Fair is over, and everybody had agood time. The weather was all that could be desired and the exhibits excelled by far what the managers had expected. This demonstrated the local feeling and interest, and it is especially gratifying and encouraging. All things considered—the postponement, the short time in advertising the change of date, the farmers in the very midst of crop gathering, feeling it important in view of so much unfavorable weather to utilize the sunshine, and following close on it two near-by Fairs, the attendance was, perhaps as large as should have been expected. As soon as the premium list is properly made out, which will require a little time, it will be published in the local papers, and then promptly paid.

☞ It is now a settled fact that Elizabeth City has a "weather prophet" that can be relied on, and his name is GRANT B. THOMPSON. For over fifteen years he has been making predictions, and while they've never failed, there were still some skeptics. But all have confidence in him now. Four months ago he recommended the last week in October as the proper time to hold our Fair. It proved to be a week of delightful weather. But his advice was not taken and the Fair had to be postponed. He was consulted as to date and he said: "If you fix it on the 5, 6 & 7 of November you may hold Thompson responsible for the weather." It was done, and what glorious weather we had! The CAROLINIAN respectfully takes off its hat to Mr. Thompson, and it insists that hereafter his advice be taken in regard to the dates of holding our Fairs.

☞ Farmers are having favorable weather in gathering corn.

——Two second hand Sitting Room Stoves for sale, very cheap. Call at this office.

☞ Edenton did not send half the representation to our Fair as Elizabeth City sent to theirs.

—A double-seated, second haud carriage, for either one of two horses, for sale at a nominal price. Call at this office.

☞ The President and the Governor have both named Thursday, November 28th as Thanksgiving day.

——Carpets and Oil Cloths to suit YOU as Melick's.

☞ The Marshals of the Fair, under the charge of the Chief M N Sawyer, all did their duty, and never was there better order,

——See the childs, misses and ladies jacks and wraps at Fowler & Co's. Prices to suit.

☞ Mr M B White, of Parksville, had some fine specimens of home manufactured leather on exhibition at the Fair, It is an important industry, We learn that he expects to start a Tannery in Elizabeth City,

——FOR SALE: A Crimping machine, with brass-lined jaws, for shoemakers. Good as new. Its first cost was $18 Will be sold very cheap. Call at the shop of T. P. White near Poindexter Creek Bridge.

LOCAL MENTION

The Fair is over and everybody unites in saying "it was a success."—The entertainment at the Opera House on Thursday night was appreciated. It was a $40 house, Good.—The ladies of the Baptist Church held a Feast in the Hall over Ethridges Drug store last week, and we are glad to know that it was well patronized.—Mrs. Woodard, of Edenton, is visiting friends in the City. She has many acquaintances and friends here who are always delighted to see her.—The apples exhibited by B F Whitehurst were really the finest we have seen this season.—The delay in starting the electric lights is caused by the inability of the lamp manufacturers to forward them before the 18th.—C. C. Price has moved his junk store from the old Clark Building on Water street which he has occupied for so many years, to the store recently occupied by C S Ives on Poindexter street.—Alfred Meades and Mary E Jordan were married on Friday night at the home of the bride on Factory Avenue. The connubial knot was tied by Justice Culpepper.—The country hams exhibited by Mrs. Henry Raper were the finest we ever saw.—Rev. E. P. Wilson preached his farewell sermon in the Methodist Church on Sunday. He is greatly loved by the congregation here.—A number of our leading business men made fine exhibits at the Fair. Their names appear elsewhere. They did nobly.—Mr. A. Jacobowsky, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting relatives and friends in the city.—The weather continues delightful,—Engel & Zoeller, Photographers, took a number of splendid views of the Fair Grounds. They are really very fine,—The Directors of the Fair are at work verifying the Judges report on premiums. It will require some time to finish the list. As soon as this work is completed the orders will be made out and paid.—D B Bradford's eight year old scuppernong wine, B F Whitehurst's good aged apple brandy and W W Graves' pure corn whiskey were all decided to be O K.—Mr. Byrd Morris, of the firm of Morris, Blades & Bro., who has been North on a visit to friends and relatives has returned.—We think the finest specimen of lard we ever laid eyes on was exhibited by Mrs Henry Raper.—The Pasquotank Rifles did themselves credit, in their military exercises on the Fair Grounds last Thursday. "How splendidly the soldier boys do look" was heard from many lips.

——WANTED:—A lady to teach in a private family. English, Latin or French and Music. Address J. Harrison, Jarvisburg, N. C,

Neuralgic Persons

And those troubled with nervousness resulting from care or overwork will be relieved by taking *Brown's Iron Bitters.* Genuine has trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

—— Wise men follow the star that lead to Moses Weisels store.

A VOLUNTARY TESTIMONIAL.

Jarvisburg, Currituck Co. N. C., Oct. 15th, 1889, Messrs. Robinson & Co.,

Gentlemen:—The No. 8 "New Lee" Cooking Stove shipped last week came safe to hand Friday. We put it up and went to work on Saturday and found it A 1. Mrs. Forbes and myself are well pleased. We think nothing in the shape of a stove ever cooked or worked nicer, and that there is a great saving in wood which would soon pay for the stove, It surely cooks with less wood than any stove we have ever had or have seen, and if the "New Lee" needs any recommendation you can refer to Mrs M. D. Forbes, sister of Ex-Gov. Jarvis and she will be glad to give it. Yours very respectfully

A. J. FORBES.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C. 181 Pearl St., New York.

A TENDER OF THANKS.

The Managers of the Elizabeth City Fair desire to tender their thanks to the ladies who contributed so largely in filling to overflowing their special departments; to the lady Superintendents who so attractively decorated the Exhibition Hall and so efficiently rendered service in tastefully arranging the display; to Mr. G. B. Thompson and Mr J. D. Weymouth for valuable services rendered, and to all who aided in making the Fair the best and most interesting ever held in the District.

E. F. AYDLETT,
P. JOHN, Sec'y. Chairman

THANKS.—The President, Officers and Stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair, beg to tender sincere thanks to the Ladies who, by their active and energetic co-operation, made the Fair so gratifying a success; to the N. S. R. R. for a reduction of railroad rates to the Fair, to Capt. Frank Hussey of the E. City and Fairfield steamboat route for his kindness in transporting articles free, and to other steamboat lines for business courtesies. We also thank our friends from this and the adjoining counties for their interest in the Fair, for the magnificent exhibition of stock to which they so largely contributed, and we desire to express our thanks and appreciation of the attention given to our racing by M. H. White of Perquimans county. We return our thanks especially to the farmers of this and adjacent counties for their attendance and co-operation. It was for their benefit that the Fair was primarily established and we hope to see them again at our fifth anniversary, more prosperous and more happy, with better crops, better prices and larger exhibits of stock and agricultural products, and with hearts more buoyant and more hopeful. To the Pasquotank Rifles and the Military Band and the Edenton Band we make our best bow of thanks for the life and spirit that they gave to the occasion.

R. B. CREECY, Pres.

When you are sick you don't want theoretical or even logical demonstration to convince you as to the worth of a remedy you should use. Experimental knowledge is the true criterion. Read the experience of others who have used B. B. B. (Botonic Blood Balm). Their plain statements carry more force than all the logic and theories possible.

——See Fowler & Co's lap robes, large assortment and prices to suit.

——Two nice, airy front rooms in the 2nd story of the CAROLINIAN Building for rent.

——Dry goods, boots and shoes at Fowler & Co's. Largest stock and lowest prices. Call and examine.

——Examine Moses Weisels stock of Parasols and Umbrellas before buying

——Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs and Window Shades just opened at Melick's

——There was a young woman named Fleet who had bunions all over her feet When she heard the glad news of well fittin shoes, she tumbled right off of her seat, Shoes for all at Moses Weisel's

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 8, 1889.

The President in considering the disastrous elections of the week extracts all the comfort possible out of the fact that this is an "off year" in politics, and that no questions of national import were before the people. He says he regrets the result, but was not surprised, the temperance question and the unpopularity of the candidates of the party in the agricultural section of the State, he thinks, is responsible for the result in Iowa; he takes no responsibility for Mahone's candidacy in Virginia and says he would have given any other republican as much help; he thinks opposition on general principles to a third term for any official was what defeated Governor Forsker, and that he refuses to accept the result as in any sense a verdict of the people upon the national administration. What the President says is about what all the rest of the republicans say—in public, but among themselves the great majority of them do not hesitate to say that they regard the unexpected democratic tidal wave as a rebuke and a warning to the administration. Of course they do not mean that a large number of republicans have permanently turned democrats, but only that quite a large number of republicans have taken advantage of an "off year" to show their disapprobation of certain sins of commission and omission which they hold the administration responsible for. When the great campaign of '92 opens these men will fight in their old places in the republican ranks.

Ex-United States Treasurer Spinner is visiting friends here. He predicts a terrible financial panic if the United States continues to use silver as a currency.

The President opened the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Alabama, by means of the telegraph, last Tuesday. A finger pressed on a telegraph key at the White House started the machinery.

Commissioner of Pensions Raum has issued an order defining and regulating the duties of the two Deputy Commissioners. It is generally believed that new men, friends of Gen. Raum, are to fill the positions in a few days. One of them, Mr. Smith, who was acting Commissioner during the period between Commissioners Tanner and Raum, will it is supposed, be provided for elsewhere. The other, Gen. Bartlett, who is a hold-over democrat, will be allowed to resign.

Secretary Blaine has received a communication from Hon. George B. Loring, now United States minister to Portugal, stating that he will tender his resignation within the next five months.

The Presidential proclamation admitting Montana and Washington as States are still delayed pending the arrival of the official election returns. Those admitting the two Dakotas were issued simultaneously at 3:40 o'clock last Saturday afternoon.

Postmaster General Wanamaker believes that it is highly beneficial for the officials of the Postoffice department to meet occasionally and exchange ideas and suggestions. This week a conference of the postmasters of a number of the principal cities of country was held here at the postoffice department. Mr. Wanamaker delivered an address to them.

Representative Reed, who is undoubtedly in the lead in the Speakership race, is daily expected here. Next week the fighting in this contest will become fast and furious, although entirely friendly.

Ex-Commissioner Tanner says he is satisfied that the revocation of his order that no pension should be less than $4 per month by Secretary Noble, was one of the principal causes for the loss of Ohio.

The torturing disease neuralgia is instantly relieved and rapidly cured by Salvation Oil.

Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, Pastor of M. E. Church, Georgetown, D. C, wrote us: Having had an opportunity to test the excellent qualities of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, I hesitate not to say it is the best remedy I have ever used in my family. For croup and whooping cough it is a sure cure.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of liver, stomach and kidneys. Sold at 50c and $1 per bottle by A. Wadsworth, Druggists.

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July 24-3mo.

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The Dismal Swamp Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels four feet.

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The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

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Free Hack to and from the Depot to Passengers stopping at the Hotel.

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The Played Out Man Puffs

In the race for business and the more he puffs the worse off he is. Have you heard any played out prestidigitating purveyor of goods puffing in the race? Does he say he likes to run up hill? It is so easy and in his puffing. Let him puff, we shall continue to do business on the steady travel basis. If you ain't blind you will see that we keep the largest stock in town of Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Rope Twine, Paints, Oil, Lime, Cement, &C.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ROBINSON & CO.,
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

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TO A FEW FACTS.

Do you know that FLORA carried the largest Stock —of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, PAINTS AND OILS— in the City? This is true beyond doubt. He goes wherever these goods can be had to best advantage, and takes them in such lots as to get them at the lowest possible prices, paying Cash.

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Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

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For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price

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Avoid the imposition of pretentious Nostrums. Over Two Thousand Invalids have been restored to health by use of

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Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Youth or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely wasted and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure by MAIL PACKAGE FREE, with Illustrated Pamphlet &c.

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NORFOLK COLLEGE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Largest, CHEAPEST and Best equipped school in tide-water Virginia. Two hundred and fifty Students in attendance last session. Home comforts, moral training; personal care; location and [illegible] delightful. *Board and Tuition ONLY $[illegible] per Quarter.* Write for catalogue [illegible] information. J. A. T. CASKEY, [illegible]

SOVEREIGN STATES.

Last Act in the Admission of North and South Dakota.

Proclamations Issued Declaring Them Members of the Union.

President Harrison has issued proclamations admitting North and South Dakota to the Union of States. It was expected that the President would withhold his proclamation until all four of the new commonwealths could come together. General Harrison said the returns from both the Dakotas were in and there was no occasion for further delay in the matter. As soon as the returns from Washington are received the proclamation admitting her will be issued and so, too, with Montana, when the present political complications shall have been straightened out. The following dispatch was sent from the Executive Mansion by Secretary Blaine to Governors Mellette and Miller, of North and South Dakota, Bismarck, North Dakota:

"The last act in the admission of the two Dakotas as States in the Union was completed this afternoon at the Executive Mansion at 3 o'clock and forty minutes by the President signing at that moment the proclamations required by the law for the admission of the two States. The article on prohibition, submitted separately in each State, was adopted by both. The article providing for minority representation in South Dakota was rejected by the people. This is the first instance in the history of the National Government of twin States, North and South Dakota, entering the Union at the same moment."

In the proclamation admitting North Dakota the President says:

"Whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of the Territory of Dakota that within the time prescribed by act of Congress a constitution for the proposed State of North Dakota has been adopted and the same ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act.

"And whereas it is also certified to me by the said Governor that at the same time that the body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, a separate article numbered twenty, and entitled 'Prohibition,' was also submitted and received a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against said constitution, and was adopted; and an article numbered twenty-five entitled 'Minority Representation,' which did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon or upon the constitution and was rejected.

"And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said constitution, additional articles, ordinances and propositions as required by said act, has been received by me.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of South Dakota to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been fulfilled and accepted and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete."

In the proclamation admitting North Dakota the President says:

"Whereas it has been certified to me by the Governor of the Territory of Dakota that at the election for delegates the 'Sioux Falls Constitution' was submitted to the people of the proposed State of South Dakota, as provided in the said act; that a majority of all the votes cast on this question was 'for the Sioux Falls Constitution,' and that the said constitution was at the time prescribed in the act readmitted to the people of South Dakota, with proper changes and amendments, and has been adopted and ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of said proposed State in accordance with the conditions prescribed in said act.

"And whereas it is also certified to me by the said Governor that at the same time that the body of said constitution was submitted to a vote of the people, two additional articles were submitted separately, to wit: An article numbered twenty-four, entitled 'Prohibition,' which receives a majority of all the votes cast for and against said article, as well as a majority of all the votes cast for and against said constitution, and was adopted, and an article numbered twenty-five entitled 'Minority Representation,' which did not receive a majority of the votes cast thereon or upon the constitution and was rejected.

"And whereas a duly authenticated copy of said constitution, additional articles, ordinances and propositions as required by said act, has been received by me.

"Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do, in accordance with the act of Congress aforesaid, declare and proclaim the fact that the conditions imposed by Congress on the State of South Dakota to entitle that State to admission to the Union have been ratified and accepted, and that the admission of the said State into the Union is now complete.

THE LABOR WORLD.

BOSTON'S electricians are going to start a union.

MANY Southern unions are composed altogether of colored men.

THE National Association of Stationary Engineers has now 4811 members.

THE eight-hour rule is observed by the Cincinnati Board of Public Works.

ONE HUNDRED type-writers will be employed by the United States Census Bureau.

THE Knights of Labor claim that 8340 men joined their order during August and September.

THERE are good prospects for the project of forming an International Wood Workers' Federation.

TWO THIRDS of the cigar dealers of San Francisco have pledged themselves not to sell cigars made by Chinamen.

THE eight hour movement has been started in Albany, N. Y., the trades unions and the Knights of Labor co-operating.

FIVE assemblies of the Knights of Labor in Cincinnati have joined the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

THE journeymen tailors' strike in Chicago, which lasted five days, has been declared off and the men have returned to work.

STONECUTTERS in St. Louis complain that their situations are threatened by the competition of convict stonecutters in Illinois.

J. J. GERAGHTY, candidate of the miners and other workingmen, has been elected Mayor of Streator, Ill., after an exciting contest.

IN New Hampshire working children between the ages of 14 and 16 years are compelled to go to school three months of the year.

A UNION of machinists is to be formed at Indianapolis, Ind. The Bookbinders' Assembly of that city is going to reorganize as an open union.

THE Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators has 7000 members enrolled in 126 local unions. The receipts last year were $6401; expenses, $5260.

THE silk trade in England is threatened by France, which is running up a large number of silk mills and producing some of the finest work in the world.

BROOKLYN has the largest and best appointed labor hall in the country. It is owned and managed by workingmen. It is known as the Labor Lyceum.

TRADE is very good in the iron and steel industry at Youngstown, Penn. All the mills are running at full blast and no one is idle who is willing to work.

A FRENCH letter, which reached the office of the American Federation recently, states that a number of unions in Paris have begun to agitate for an eight-hour workday.

OVER seven hundred men are now employed at the granite quarries of West Sullivan, Me. The product of the quarries averages from three to four millions of paving blocks a year, besides other work.

THE strongest labor organization in the United States is the Flint Glass Workers' Union. There are 6000 flint glass workers in the country, and all are union men with the exception of less than 100.

IN 1870 there were 739,167 children under sixteen years of age at work in factories in the United States; in 1880 they had increased 1,118,356, and it is believed that in spite of factory laws there are more than ever of children employed.

AN investigation lately made into the condition of colored labor in the South in blast furnaces, rolling mills, iron works, mines, lumber mills and similar industries showed that 2000 colored people were so employed. Of these 2500 are skilled workers.

THE latest scheme to relieve the employer from liability in the case of injury to an employe is the design of an insurance company in London. The workman takes out an accident policy and the premium is paid from his wages. He also signs a contract indemnifying his employer.

A NUMBER of years ago attempts were made to make paper in Ireland out of peat moss, but the results were not satisfactory. A new process has just been discovered by which good paper can be made out of this material, and experiments on a large scale will be made to show its practicability.

IN the Isle of Man, which is in the Irish Sea, there are large lead mines, which are believed to be very ancient, and employ half the population of Laxey, the village in which they are situated. The men work for very small wages, but are contented. The largest water wheel in the world is at these mills, and is used to ventilate the mines. It is visited as a curiosity by excursionists.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

T. W. D. PHILLIPS, of Burrillville, R. I., has become insane in consequence of his removal from the postmastership in that town.

EIGHT workmen were seriously injured, some fatally, by the collapse of two houses built on Buddensiek principles at Passaic, N. J.

WILLIAM HENRY CRESSON, cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, of Conshohocken, Penn., is a defaulter in $50,000. The bank is closed.

HARRISON LORING, of Boston, has been awarded the contract for building cruiser No. 11, one of the 2000-ton type, for $674,000.

ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI, the Pope's delegate to the Catholic Centennial at Baltimore, has arrived at New York on the steamer La Champagne.

MOSES ROBBINS, one of the most prominent and wealthy men in Bloomsburg, N. J., committed suicide by hanging.

IN the first two days that the subscription books for the World's Fair at New York were opened, for the purpose of raising a guarantee fund of $5,000,000, about $2,560,000 was subscribed.

THE boiler of the steamer S. S. Brown exploded off Horseford Inlet, N. J. Three men were fatally scalded and the vessel badly wrecked.

ABRAHAM HATFIELD, entered the Milford Mass.) Methodist Church during service and set fire to oil-saturated cushions. The fire was soon discovered and extinguished amid much excitement.

SIX men were burned to death at the Colebrook furnace at Lebanon, Penn., by the escape of molten iron. Two other laborers were fatally burned.

South and West.

WHILE a portable engine was being worked on a farm near Hamlet, Ind., the boiler exploded, killing Adam Mann and seriously scalding five others.

IN a saloon row at Nashville, Tenn., Sheriff Goodsby, of Dickinson County, was shot to death by J. C. Arelidge, a distiller.

THE 2000 Indians occupying the Wind River Reservation, just north of the Yellowstone National Park, W. T., are in want and many cases of starvation before spring.

THE attempted assassination of a Chinaman in Chinatown, San Francisco, led to a pitched battle between highbinders, in which several persons were wounded.

EARTHQUAKE shocks have been felt in Illinois and Missouri.

SENATOR KENNEDY has announced his withdrawal from the defense in the Cronin murder trial at Chicago.

AT the Cronin trial in Chicago Martin Burke was identified by three witnesses as Frank Williams, who rented the Carlson cottage where Dr. Cronin is supposed to have been murdered.

A FREIGHT train was derailed 107 miles west of Savannah. Six cars went off the track. A colored man stealing a ride on one of the derailed cars was killed.

DEL PINO BROTHERS' immense cigar factory at Key West, Fla., containing over one million cigars, besides a large quantity of Havana tobacco, has been completely consumed by fire. The loss is $120,000.

THE Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that adopted children cannot inherit from their foster parents.

FIRE destroyed the West Refrigerator Company's building, in Chicago, Ill., causing a loss of two million dollars.

R. L. BOONE, a member of the Georgia House of Representatives, was found dead in his room at the Gaulding-house in Atlanta. Apoplexy was the cause of his death.

BY a collision of freight trains near Wawak, Ind., two engines and fifteen cars were completely wrecked, and the track badly torn up.

LONGARD'S mill dock on Muskegon Lake, Mich., has been burned with a large quantity of lumber. The loss is not less than $150,000.

Washington.

THE President has appointed William B. Sheppard, of Florida, Collector of Customs at Apalachicola, Fla.; also the following Surveyors of Customs: John Mahood at Galena, Ill.; William H. Alexander at Omaha, Neb.; Henry C. McArthur at Lincoln, Neb.

THE Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad in their report to the Secretary of the Interior say that the interests of the United States demand early action to secure the payment of the company's indebtedness to the Government.

E. F. DAWSON, son of ex-Education Commissioner Dawson, is under arrest in Washington for stealing postage stamps from the rooms of the bureau.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL WANAMAKER has made public an order fixing rates on Government telegraph messages for the current fiscal year.

THE estimated stock of gold and silver coin in the United States Treasury for November 1, shows gold coin, $619,640,450; full legal tenders silver coin, $343,648,001; subsidiary silver, $76,628,781.

THE total gold coinage at all the mints during October was $2,570,905.50; total silver coinage, $3,310,564.35; total minor coinage, $6,018,133.44.

THE Treasury Department officials estimate that the public debt reduction during October amounted to about $7,000,000.

THE cruiser Charleston has been formally accepted by Secretary Tracy.

CHAIRMAN COOLEY, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, has expressed his official opinion that passenger rates in the West are too high.

THE President has appointed Jerome A. Watrous, of Wisconsin, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Milwaukee, Wis.

SECRETARY TRACY has written a letter to Rear Admiral Gherardi, complimenting him on his conduct of American interests at Hayti.

MRS. HARRISON left Washington on a visit to Mrs. Wanamaker at Philadelphia.

DURING the past fiscal year the United States Mints coined a total of 93,427,140 pieces, worth $60,965,927.01.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has appointed Warren G. Sayre, of Indiana, a member of the Cherokee Commission, vice John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, deceased.

BY touching his finger to a telegraph key President Harrison set in motion the wheels of the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala.

THE President has pardoned John A. Kimball, convicted of violating the postal laws and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for two years.

Foreign.

FOUR Peruvian revolutionists were caught while trying to capture a cruiser in Callao Harbor.

THE overflow of the river Po, in Italy, has caused the loss of several lives and the destruction of much property.

THE French Government has suspended the payment of the stipends of fifty-five priests in various parts of France for preaching political sermons on the occasion of the recent elections.

NICOLAS GABRILOVITCH TSCHERNISCHEWSKI, the father of Nihilism in Russia, is dead, aged sixty years.

THE Swiss Government has apologized for a mistake made last August in the arrest of five American gentlemen on the charge that they were pickpockets.

THE members of the Irish Home Rule party who have been traveling through Australia have finished their tour. They collected $100,000 to advance the Irish cause.

A LETTER has been received at Zanzibar from Stanley, the explorer, which reports that he and his party are well.

THE Spanish Government proposes to increase the import duty on wheat flour.

TORMENTED TO DEATH.

Robbers Subject an Aged Couple to Fearful Torture.

Masked robbers perpetrated an outrage on an old couple living at Jackson Cross Roads, Mo., which ended in the death of the wife of Jasper James and the serious injury of the husband. James keeps a small store at the cross roads, and is known to have a dislike for banks. What money he has he keeps hidden about his place, and as he is accredited with being a miser, it is generally supposed that he has considerable money hidden. The other night his house was entered by three masked men, who demanded that the old man tell where he had his money concealed. The information was stubbornly refused by both Mr. and Mrs. James. The robbers tied the couple back to back, and began torturing the old man, hoping that his agony would make his wife give up the secret. They stuck pins in his feet and legs and even burned his face and hands with matches. The old man was plucky and insisted that his wife keep still. At last he fainted from pain. His wife then told where part of the money was hidden and the robbers released the couple. Mrs. James worked to restore her husband and after he had recovered consciousness she was overcome with exhaustion and sank fainting to the floor. Her husband summoned aid, but she died in the morning. The robbers secured $400.

IT seems to be a settled fact that a large body of colored colonists will be given a tract of land by the Mexican Government.

ELECTION ECHOES.

Tickets Were in the Field in Ten States of the Union.

Late Returns From the Various Scenes of Battle.

Ten States have held elections. In five of them, Iowa, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Ohio, and Virginia, a Governor and other State officers were chosen; in New Jersey a Governor and members of the Legislature; and in the other four, Maryland, Nebraska, New York, and Pennsylvania members of the Legislature and minor officers were voted for.

In Iowa there were three State tickets, Democratic, Republican and Labor. The vote of the State last year was: Cleveland, 179,877; Harrison, 211,598; Streeter (Labor), 9105.

In Massachusetts there were also three tickets, Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition. Last year's vote was: Cleveland, 151,855; Harrison, 183,892; Fisk, 8201.

There was only one ticket in the field in Mississippi, the Democratic.

In New Jersey there were three tickets, Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition. The vote last year was: Cleveland, 151,493; Harrison, 144,344; Fisk, 7004.

In Ohio there were four tickets, Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, and Union-Labor. The vote of the State last year was: Cleveland 396,455, Harrison 416,054, Fisk 24,356.

There were only two tickets in Virginia, Democratic and Republican. The vote last year was: Cleveland 151,977, Harrison 150,438.

Maryland elected only a Comptroller. There were Democratic, Republican, and Prohibition tickets. Last year the State gave Cleveland 106,168, Harrison 99,986, and Fisk 4767.

Nebraska elected a Supreme Court Judge and two Regents. There were Democratic and Republican tickets. Last year Cleveland received 80,552 votes, Harrison 108,425 and Fisk 9429.

New York elected a Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, Attorney-General, State Engineer, and Court of Appeals Judge and an entire Legislature. There were Democratic, Republican, Prohibition and Greenback tickets. Members of both houses of the Legislature were also chosen. The vote of New York last year was: Cleveland 635,965, Harrison 650,538, Fisk 30,231.

Pennsylvania elected a State Treasurer. There were Democratic, Republican and Prohibition candidates. The vote of Pennsylvania last year was: Cleveland 446,633, Harrison 526,091, Fisk 20,947.

Details of the returns from the various States are given below as far as they were received up to the time this side of our paper went to press:

NEW YORK.

Returns from all parts of the State indicated the election of the entire Democratic State ticket by about 22,000 majority. The Legislature went Republican in both branches. The Republicans gained in the Senate and the Democrats in the Assembly. In New York city, Rice the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State, had a plurality of 64,000; nearly the whole of the Tammany city ticket was elected over the fusion ticket of Citizens, Democrats and Republicans. In Brooklyn Mayor Chapin (Dem.) was re-elected by about 8000 majority. The last State Senate stood Republicans 20, Democrats 12. The Senate of 1890-91 will contain 22 Republicans and 10 Democrats. The last Assembly stood Republicans 79, Democrats 49. The Assembly just elected will contain 70 Republicans and 58 Democrats.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected ex-Governor Leon Abbett, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by about 8000 majority over his Republican opponent, E. Burd Grubb. The Democrats retain the Assembly, having made a slight gain there, but they have lost the Senate. The Senate will stand 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats, and the Assembly 24 Republicans to 36 Democrats.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In Pennsylvania the vote was light and comparatively little interest was manifested, the election of Buyer, the Republican candidate of Secretary of State, being a foregone conclusion. Early returns showed net Republican gains over the vote of 1887 of about 25,000, and the election of Buyer by about 30,000 plurality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The counting of the vote in Massachusetts under the new Australian ballot law went on slowly, but the early returns pointed to a small plurality for the Republican State ticket. Later returns made the issue somewhat doubtful, and both sides claimed the Governor. The Democrats made gains in both branches of the Legislature.

OHIO.

The vote for Governor in Ohio was very close. At 2 A. M. on the morning after election day the Chairman of the Republican State Committee sent out the following dispatch: "The Republican Executive Committee claims the Legislature and the State ticket, except Governor Foraker, who is in doubt. If Republican counties on the Western Reserve and in other parts of the State held up to expectations, however, Foraker will pull through by a small plurality." Democrats made heavy gains in Cincinnati, and claimed the election of Campbell as Governor over Foraker by a small plurality. Both parties claimed the Legislature on joint ballot. The Prohibition vote was larger than usual, which was a loss to the Republicans.

VIRGINIA.

Virginia, after one of the most exciting political contests in its history, elected McKinney, Democratic candidate for Governor, over ex-Senator Mahone, by an estimated majority of 30,000. The Democrats elected both branches of the Legislature, and will have two-thirds on joint ballot. In Richmond the negroes generally refrained from voting, and many of them kept away from the polls in all parts of the State. Charges of fraud were made on both sides.

At 10 P. M. on election night, Herbert P. Harrison, while standing on the street in front of General Mahone's residence at Petersburg, engaged in celebrating the Democratic victory by exploding fireworks, was shot by somebody apparently in the Republican candidate's yard. Immediately great excitement ensued, and General Mahone was arrested and, followed by a great crowd, was taken to a Justice's office. When it was discovered that Harrison's wound was slight, the excitement abated.

IOWA.

In Iowa the vote for Governor was close, the Democrats claiming the election of Boies by a small plurality owing to gains in many places. The Des Moines *State Register* (Rep.) and the Republican State Committee claimed Hutchison's election with probably 8000 plurality. Returns from 140 precincts indicated a Republican plurality of 6000. The Democratic leaders claimed the State.

MARYLAND.

In Maryland the principal contest was in Baltimore, where the Independent Democrats united with the Republicans on a local ticket. After one of the hottest canvasses the city has ever seen the regular Democrats elected their candidate for Mayor by about 4500 majority, and retained control of the City Council. The Legislature is Democratic, insuring the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Wilson.

NEBRASKA.

The returns from Nebraska indicated the usual Republican success by a majority of 18,000 to 20,000.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Democratic ticket was the only one in the field in Mississippi, and it therefore had a walkover.

Later Returns.

Corrected returns put the plurality of Rice for Secretary of State in New York at about 20,000. With this change the Senate will be composed of 19 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Assembly will contain 68 Republicans and 60 Democrats. This is a gain of 11 for the Democrats in the Assembly and of 2 Democrats in the Senate. In New York city Amos J. Cummings was elected to Congress as the successor of the late S. S. Cox, without opposition.

In Ohio the Democrats have elected Campbell for Governor over Foraker by about 10,000 plurality. The Democrats also elected a majority of members of the Legislature in both branches, insuring a Democratic successor to United States Senator Payne. Governor Foraker sent a dispatch of congratulations to Governor-elect Campbell.

Later returns make Abbett's majority for Governor of New Jersey about 12,000. The Senate stands 11 Republicans to 10 Democrats and the lower House 37 Democrats to 23 Republicans.

In Massachusetts Brackett (Rep.) for Governor has a plurality of 6000. The Legislature will stand 162 Republicans and 78 Democrats.

In Iowa the Democrats elected Boies Governor by a plurality of about 6000. The rest of the Democratic ticket was also successful. The Republican State Committee claimed the Legislature by three majority on joint ballot.

A HAILSTORM, which was almost a hurricane, has swept over Algeria, destroying date plantations, sweeping away railway stations and even viaducts, and nearly every where blowing over telegraph poles. The hailstones are said in some places to have been so phenomenally large as to break in the tiled roofs of houses.

LATER NEWS.

HEAVY snows have blocked traffic on the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad.

ALL the freight conductors and brakemen of the Evansville and Terre Haute and Evansville and Indianapolis roads and branches of the Mackey system have struck for an advance in wages.

MISS MAE LESTER, the pretty blonde 19 year-old daughter of John T. Lester, the $10,000,000 Board of Trade operative of Chicago, has eloped with young Phil Armour.

NATIVES of the Solomon Islands decoyed an Englishman named Nelson and three navive boys to one of their villages, murdered and then devoured them. Upon learning of the massacre, the Captain of the British cruiser Royalist shelled the villages along the coast where the murders were committed.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and the German Empress sailed from Constantinople on their return to Berlin.

REV. DR. TALMAGE has arrived in London.

BARON ASHBOURNE, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has called Judge Gowan, of Canada, to the Irish bar, in recognition of his services as a jurist.

THE Russian Government, in order to avoid anti-Russian demonstrations, has postponed the elections in the Baltic provinces until a proclamation has been issued placing the provinces under Russian supervision.

THE closing of the Paris Exposition was marked by a brilliant fete. Four hundred thousand persons were present, the largest attendance since the opening of the Exhibition.

IT is reported at Zanzibar that the Masais or Somalis have massacred Dr. Peters, the German African explorer, and his whole party except one European and one Somali, who were wounded and who are now at Ngao.

THE sum of $400,000 was paid over by the Provincial Government of Quebec to the Jesuit Order in Canada, in consideration of the order's total and perpetual abandonment of claims to the estates which became the property of the Crown when the order was suppressed nearly a century ago.

THANKSGIVING DAY NAMED

The President's Proclamation Fixing the Date.

The following proclamation, setting apart Thursday, November 28, as a day of National thanksgiving, was issued:

By the President of the United States—a proclamation:

A highly favored people, mindful of their dependence on the bounty of Divine Providence, should seek fitting occasion to testify gratitude and ascribe praise to Him who is the author of their many blessings. It behooves us, then, to look back with thankful hearts over the last year, and bless God for His infinite mercy in vouchsafing to our land enduring peace, to our people freedom from pestilence and famine, to our husbandmen abundant harvests, and to them that labor a recompense of their toil.

Now, therefore I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, do earnestly recommend that Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this present month of November, be set apart as a day of National thanksgiving and prayer; and that the people of our country, ceasing from the cares and labors of their working-day, shall assemble in their respective places of worship and give thanks to God, who has spread open us our way, and made our paths the paths of peace; beseeching Him to bless the day to our present and future good, making it truly one of thanksgiving for each reunited home circle, as for the Nation at large.

In witness thereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fourteenth.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
By the President.
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Nine Men to Hang at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

Judge Parker, of the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, has passed sentenced of death at Fort Smith upon Sam Goins, Jimmon Burris, Harris Austin, John Billy, Thomas Willis, M. James, Jefferson Jones, George Tobler and Charley Bullard, execution to take place Thursday, January 24, 1890. This is the largest number ever sentenced in the court at one time, and as there are no extenuating circumstances connected with any of their cases, they will all likely be executed on the same day and at the same time, making the largest number by three ever hanged in Arkansas on the same day.

Goins and Jimmon Burris, Choctaws, killed Houston Boice in the Choctaw Nation in November, 1888. Harris Austin, Chickasaw, slew a white man at Tishomingo in 1884; John Billy, Thomas Willis and James, Choctaws, murdered Matison Williams in the Choctaw Nation in April, 1889. Jefferson Jones, Choctaw, killed Henry Wilson in the Choctaw Nation March 13, 1889. George Tobler, colored, slew another colored man at a dance in the Choctaw Nation. Charley Bullard, colored, murdered Walker Dean near Gibson Station, Cherokee Nation, in March last.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MODJESKA entertains more than any other woman on the stage.

LONDON is to have yet another new theatre, this time in Kensington.

IT is said that Blanche Roosevelt has induced Sardou to aid her in the dramatization of her novel.

THE citizens of Norwich, Conn., have pledged over $30,000 for the erection of a new opera house in that city.

A PARIS inventor has patented a new theatrical snow "which flutters as it falls and melts on reaching the stage."

MRS. LANGTRY has leased the St. James Theatre, London, recently vacated by the Kendals, now playing in this country, for one year.

CLARA MORRIS has appeared at the Union Square Theatre, in New York city, in the new play written for her by Miss Morton. The plot concerns a Nihilist conspiracy in Paris.

MAUD HALL, who is described as a handsome and clever young Southern actress, has been engaged by Edwin H. Price to play the leading female part in "The Bells of Haslemere."

THE famous old farce of "Box and Cox" was played for the first time in London on the 1st of November, 1847. Buckstone was Box, Harley Cox, and Mrs. MacNamara Mrs. Bouncer.

A SECOND Christine Nilsson has appeared, who is a Norwegian and a singer. She is said to possess a voice of remarkable compass, which in many respects resembles that of Lucca.

SARAH BERNHARDT has made a great hit as Theodora at the Porte St. Martin in Paris. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that she "never showed a more resolute temper or a more youthful aspect."

WHILE the world is wondering where Henry M. Stanley is, and whether he will ever escape from the heart of Africa with his life, he is being advertised for a series of lectures to be delivered in the season of 1890-91.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

GENERAL LEGITIME carried off from Hayti about $800,000.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is still suffering from dyspepsia.

MRS. U. S. GRANT will visit her son Jesse, in California, this winter.

SENATOR-ELECT FETTIGREW, of South Dakota, is only just over forty years old.

CORPORAL TANNER and family have settled down for the winter at Washington.

THE queen dowager of Portugal is to receive an annuity of $83,000, and she will reside abroad.

A COPY of Jay Gould's "History of Delaware County, New York," recently sold for forty dollars.

GENERAL GRENFELL, K. C. B., commander of the English forces in Egypt, looks like Grover Cleveland.

MANY people will be astonished to learn that the London preacher, Spurgeon, is only fifty-five years old.

THE late Sir Charles William Sikes was the founder of England's great system of post-office savings banks.

OUR FARMING INTERESTS.

First Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture.

A Summary of Secretary Rusk's Facts and Suggestions.

The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture—the first issued under the newly constructed department—has been made public. Secretary Rusk says that the aggregate sum asked for in his estimates must not be measured by what is past, but by what a great agricultural country should do toward "sustaining, protecting and promoting a calling which lies at the foundation of its prosperity and power." Of those countries which "are the most active competitors of American farmers in the world's market," Great Britain appropriates for agriculture $1,500,000; Germany, $2,850,000; Brazil, $20,000,000; for agriculture and mines; France, $8,000,000, and Austria more than $4,000,000.

Of the crop reporting system, he says: "While approximate and valuable it is in danger of becoming discredited by the popular acceptance of its results as exact in precision and absolute authority. It should be remembered that they are not the conclusions of a thorough census, though they may be far better than the work of a poor census; they are the consolidations of local estimates of agricultural experts, and are intended as a foil to the interested, biased and untruthful statements that speculators issue to mislead their victims."

The report urges the duty of the Government to assume a more definite supervision of such forest areas as are still owned by it, and as occupy a position of importance in the regulation of water flow and of other climatic conditions, and emphasizes the importance of the relations which the forests bear to the problem of irrigation in the arid lands and of their immense annual product.

The subject of agricultural organizations is dwelt upon earnestly, their astonishing growth during the past few years being cited as strong evidence of the growth of the spirit of self-help among the farmers. The farmers' institutes are referred to particularly as one of the greatest movements in the history of agriculture, and as the strongest lever for raising and upholding the work of superior agricultural education represented by our system of agricultural colleges and experiment stations. The Secretary recommends, without going into details, that the department should be empowered to afford aid and encouragement to this work.

The sheep and wool industry secures special consideration in the report. The growth of the mutton interest is referred to as one to be greatly encouraged. As to wool growing, the reduction of the tariff in 1883 is earnestly deplored. To it is attributed the great reduction in the number of sheep which has since then fallen off by about seven million head, while the importation of wool has increased from 78,350,651 pounds in 1884 to 126,487,729 pounds the past year. "On behalf of this industry," says the Secretary, "I recommend these facts to you, and should they be submitted to Congress, I ask for them intelligent and careful consideration."

The condition of the sugar industry is reviewed in detail, and the results declared to be of a mixed character. The region where the sorghum sugar industry may be attended with success has been localized in the southern part of Central Kansas, west and south of Wichita, and in parts of the Indian Territory reasonably available for soil and climate. The Secretary is seeking a variety with a higher amount of available sugar.

The botanical department is to be specially occupied in an effort to solve the problem of increasing the forage yield on the 200,000,000 acres of the arid region outside of possible irrigation by promoting the productiveness of the grasses now growing there.

The language used by the Secretary in regard to a national meat inspection law is pointed and vigorous. "The necessity for inspection at the time of slaughter is, first, to enable the authorities to promptly locate any cattle disease centres, and, second, to avoid the anomaly of leaving the inspection of our own meat products to the officials of other countries, thus giving foreign Governments some show of reason for the claim that they have better opportunities for learning of disease among American cattle than are enjoyed by our own Government." Accordingly it advocates "such an amendment to the law under which the bureau is at present organized as will provide for such official national inspection as shall guarantee the fitness of our meat products for food consumption, under the seal of the United States Courts."

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

Interesting Facts in the Report of Director of the Mint.

Edward O. Leech, the Director of the Mint, in his annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, reports the coinage at the mints during the year as follows:

Gold coins (in value), $25,543,910; silver dollars, $34,795,899; subsidiary silver, $721,-985; minor coins, $883,472; total, $62,945,266. In addition to this gold bars, valued at $22,-241,121, and silver bars, valued at $6,760,246, were manufactured at the mints. Gold bars were exchanged for gold coin, principally at the assay office at New York, during the year, mainly for export, of the value of $57,505,-812.

The profit on the coinage of silver dollars and subsidiary coin during the year was $6,103,049. The total coinage of silver dollars under the Bland act up to the first of November was $343,658,001. Gold imports during the year amounted to $10,372,148, and exports to $60,033,246. Silver imports amounted to $34,168,280, and exports $96,716,783. These figures show a loss to the United States, by excess of exports over imports of gold, $49,-661,101; silver, $12,034,403.

The Director estimates the consumption of gold and silver in the United States in the industrial arts for the fiscal year to have been: Gold, $16,000,000; silver, $8,000,000. The product of gold and silver in the United States for the calendar year 1888 he reports as follows: Gold, $33,175,000; silver, commercial value, $43,000,000; coining value, $39,195,000. The product of the world for that year was: Gold, $105,964,150; silver, commercial value, $103,556,000; coining value, $142,439,150.

The coinage of the world for the year 1888 was: Gold, $134,720,639; silver, $149,737,442. Deducting recoinages reported and the coinage of Mexican dollars, the net coinage for the year was approximately: Gold, $109,000,000; silver, $95,000,000. Of the latter, about eighty per cent. was full legal tender coins executed by the mints of the United States, India and Japan.

Director Leech recommends legislation looking toward the discontinuance of the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and the three-cent nickel piece, and withdrawal from circulation of pieces of those denominations now outstanding.

THE *Official Journal* of Athens publishes the result of the recent estimate of the population of the Hellenic kingdom. The total number of inhabitants is given at 2,187,208.

THE MARKETS.

45	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 00	@	4 75
Milch Cows, common to good	35 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	5 50	@	7 75
Sheep	4 00	@	5 00
Lambs	5 00	@	6 25
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 50
Dressed	5½	@	7¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 40
Patents	4 75	@	5 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	84½	@	84¾
Rye—State	55	@	56
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	58
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	40	@	42¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	34
Mixed Western	24	@	27½
Hay—No. 1	85	@	85
Straw—Long Rye	65	@	75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6 20c
Butter—State Creamery	18	@	24½
Dairy, fair to good	15	@	23
West. Im. Creamery	10	@	19
Factory	7½	@	12½
Cheese—State Factory	10	@	10½
Skims—Light	7½	@	8
Western	7	@	10
Eggs—State and Penn	21½	@	24
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	2 25	@	2 75
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 50	@	4 65
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@	6 25
Hogs—Used to Choice Yorks	4 25	@	4 70
Flour—Family	5 00	@	5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@	82¼
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	—	@	36½
Oats—No. 2, White	25¼	@	25½
Barley—No. 1 Canada	67	@	68
BOSTON.			
Flour—Spring Wheat Pats	5 25	@	5 80
Corn—Steamer Yellow	42½	@	43½
Oats—No. 2 White	32	@	35
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	5	@	6½
Sheep—Live weight	2¼	@	4¼
Lambs	5¼	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	5½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	4 00	@	4 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Nov	80½	@	81
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Nov	40½	@	41
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	28
Potatoes—Rose	55	@	50
Butter—Creamery Extra	23	@	24
Cheese—Part skims	6	@	7

Ruined Russian Aristocrats.

Many of the Russian aristocracy are entirely ruined. Their estates are either sold or else are mortgaged up to the very hilt to the various banks and money-lenders. Even those who have been fortunate enough to escape from the clutches of the cent per cent gentry, and who have managed to retain possession of their domains, are in exceedingly reduced circumstances owing to the continuous decrease in the value of land since the emancipation of the serfs. According to an official report just issued the number of mendicants and avowed paupers in receipt of public relief and charity in the four principal cities of Russia in Europe include no less than 8235 noblemen—among whom there are many Princes, Counts and Barons. The clergy in these cities furnish a further contingent of 6000 to 7000 of paupers in receipt of State and communal relief. I may add, however, says a St. Petersburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that Sebastopol enjoys the proud and unique distinction in Russia of not having a single pauper or mendicant within its walls. Moscow, on the other hand, has no less than 42,000 on its books.

A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorized by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs. All druggists sell Kemp's Balsam. Large bottles 50c. and $1.

WHILE in Russia the Shah ordered 11,000 repeating rifles for his troops.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success